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NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

OF

PUBLIC HEALTH

NEW SOUTH WALES

1949

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

93 Macquarie-street and 52 Bridge-street, Sydney.

Members of the State Board of Health, 1949.

Dr. E. S. Morris (President); Dr. H. G. Wallace; Dr. Cecil Purser; Dr. C. J. M. Walters; R. J. Hawkes, Esq.; A. E. Dunn, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; Miss M. Grove; Mrs. C. M. Melville; Mrs. E. G. Clancey.

Administrative Staff.

Director-General of Public Health and Commissioner for Venereal Diseases: E. Sydney Morris, M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Director-General of Public Health and Senior Medical Officer of Health: Hugh Gilmour Wallace, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health: John Grahame Drew, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.T.H., F.R.San.I.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health: Bruce Robson Overend, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.T.H.; Hugh Croft Johnston, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Secretary: James Valentine Boyle.

Divisions and Branches.

The following divisions are controlled by the Director-General of Public Health: Maternal and Baby Welfare; Tuberculosis; Social Hygiene; Industrial Hygiene; Government Medical Officers for Sydney; Medical Officers of Health, Metropolitan, Newcastle, South Coast, Mitchell, Richmond-Tweed, and Broken Hill Districts, Microbiological Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory; Health Education; Pure Food; Sanitation, &c.

The Hospital Division comprises The David Berry Hospital, three State Hospitals and Homes, Waterfall Sanatorium (Tuberculosis) and Auxiliary at Randwick, Strickland Convalescent Hospital, Vaucluse, and the Leper Lazaret.

Legislative Enactments.

The Minister for Health is charged with the administration of the following Acts, for the promotion of the Public Health, execution of which is left to the Director-General of Public Health and the staff working under his control: Food Preservation by Sulphur Dioxide Enabling Act, 1920; Noxious Trades Act, 1902; Private Hospitals Act, 1908; Public Health Acts, 1902-1944; Pure Food Act, 1908; King George V and Queen Mary Maternal and Infant Welfare Foundation Act, 1937. Burials in closed cemeteries and the exhumation of bodies for the purpose of re-interment, &c., are also dealt with.

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Report of the Director-General of Public Health to the Honorable the Minister for Health (the Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.)

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of this office for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Vital Statistics.

Vital statistics of New South Wales for the year 1949 have been prepared by the Government Statistician, Mr. S. R. Carver.

The population at the end of 1949 was 3,175,935 and the mean population for the year was 3,113,977. The total increase in population for the year was 113,591. Of this total increase, migration accounted for 74,143, compared with an increase due to migration in 1948 of 17,931. The total number of live births in 1949 gave a rate which is 6 per cent. above the average of the previous five years. The crude death rate for the year was 1 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. Infantile mortality showed a decline, the rate for 1949 being 10 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. Deaths from heart disease and cancer showed small increases, but deaths from infective and parasitic diseases decreased by 17 per cent.

Infectious Diseases.

Typhoid Fever.—Eight cases were notified in 1949, with no deaths, compared with seventeen cases and two deaths in 1948.

Scarlet Fever.—One thousand five hundred and fourteen cases, with three deaths, were notified in 1949, compared with 1,358 cases and four deaths in 1948.

Diphtheria.—Six hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified in 1949 and there were thirty-six deaths. In 1948 there were 600 cases and fifty-one deaths.

Infantile Paralysis.—Showed an increased prevalence during the year, 182 cases, with eight deaths, being notified compared with eighty-seven cases in 1948.

Tuberculosis Division.

Total notifications of all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 1,641, compared with 1,711 in 1948. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 769, compared with 815 in 1948. Eight clinics operated throughout the year and a new clinic was established at Wollongong during the latter portion of the year. An increased number of chest X-rays were taken, both by the clinics and the private group X-ray service. B.C.G. vaccination has been undertaken at the Royal North Shore Hospital, Canterbury District Hospital, Albion-street Clinic, Red Cross Clinic and Waterfall Sanatorium.

Division of Social Hygiene.

Notifications of venereal disease decreased by 1,156 to a total of 3,043, compared with last year's total of 4,199. This was chiefly due to the continuing fall in the number of cases of gonorrhoea. There was also an appreciable decline in the number of cases of syphilis. The prophylactic facilities of the Divisional Clinic continue to be largely used, and 86 per cent. of such treatments were given during the night, early morning hours and at week-ends. Of the 5,496 new patients who attended the Divisional Clinic during the year, 22.8 per cent. were found to be suffering from a venereal disease.

Consultative Council for the Physically Handicapped.

This Council continued to meet under the chairmanship of Dr. E. H. M. Stephen. Six meetings were held of the Council and eleven of the executive committee.

One hundred and eighty-three confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified in 1949 and of these 66.1 per cent. were under the age of 15 years. There has been an increase in prevalence towards the end of the year. Seven of the notified cases have died. The Council has continued to follow up notified cases and endeavoured to ensure that all received adequate treatment and after-care. In view of the increasing prevalence of poliomyelitis, the Council adopted various measures, particularly in the fields of publicity, training, diagnosis and treatment.

Pathological Laboratories.

The number of laboratory examinations carried out during the year, compared with those of 1948, showed a very slight decrease, a total of 72,086 examinations being done in 1949. In his report, the Director describes investigations into one small outbreak of typhoid fever and two outbreaks of food poisoning. The coal strike during the year interrupted for a period of over two months the routine examination of milk samples. Two of the 319 milk samples submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli were found to contain tubercle bacilli. One thousand two hundred and eighty-six rats were examined for plague in 1949.

Division of Industrial Hygiene.

In October, 1949, Dr. Gordon C. Smith, who had been Director since 1943, resigned and Dr. T. L. Dunn has been acting as Director. His report is a summary of the more important investigations carried out and includes tables showing the number of cases of lead poisoning, occupational dermatitis and pneumoconiosis seen during the year, together with the occupations of the persons involved. A total of 409 persons were examined during the year. With regard to the notification of cases of lead poisoning, the acting director points out this is very incomplete under the present law in New South Wales. The Division has carried out a certain amount of preliminary work and investigations into the health survey of the gas industry, as recommended by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Gas Industry, which was held during the year.

Division of Maternal and Baby Welfare.

Attendances at pre-natal centres during 1949 showed an increase of more than 1,000 over the 1948 figures. Four new centres were opened during the year—Dee Why, Liverpool, Harbord and Beverly Hills. Throughout the year, and particularly in the latter half, great stress has been laid on prevention of toxaemias in pregnancy. During 1949, twenty-five cases of puerperal infection were notified, compared with seventy-three in 1948. The stillbirth rate continues to fall and is lower in Sydney than the remainder of the State. The maternal mortality rate for Sydney for 1949 was the lowest ever reached. Baby health centres now total 275 in the State, and nine new buildings were completed during the year. The medical supervision of kindergartens was continued.

Chemical Laboratory.

The Government Analyst reports that the number of samples examined in 1949 amounted to 24,637, comprising 21,831 samples submitted in connection with the administration of the Pure Food Act, and 2,806 samples examined for the public services of the State and miscellaneous authorities. 2.19 per cent. of the milk samples collected in the metropolitan area and 9.43 per cent. of those collected in the country contravened the standard. Samples other than milk submitted in connection with the administration of the Pure Food Act amounted to 5,685, of which 547 were found to be adulterated or falsely described.

Food Inspections.

The Chief Food Inspector, in his report, states that during the year special attention has been paid to the method of delivery as well as the quality of bread. During the year it was found necessary to seize 77 tons 10 cwt. of assorted food and drugs, and 18,829 tins, 798 packets and 795 bottles of food. Eleven thousand four hundred and three head of poultry were seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption. Offenders prosecuted by Departmental Officers totalled 580 and the fines and costs imposed totalled £2,342 13s. 2d.

Private Hospitals.

At the close of the year there were 262 licensed private hospitals in New South Wales with a total number of beds of 3,488. Compared with the previous year, these figures show the number of hospitals has been reduced by forty-one and beds by 323. The reduction in number applied both to metropolitan and country hospitals. Along with the dwindling number of licensed private hospitals is the comparatively rapid increase in the number of rest and convalescent homes over which the Department has as yet no legal power of supervision.

Sanitation Branch.

The position of deputy chief health inspector was created during the year. Nineteen primary and fifty-five re-inspections of towns were made in 1949. Because of the shortage of housing accommodation, closing orders were issued only in extreme cases, three being issued during the year. The provisions of the Noxious Trades Act were extended to the municipality of Cooma. Five Local Government councils were requested to appoint certificated health inspectors following investigations of their respective areas. The work of inspections and surveys in connection with unhealthy building land has again increased.

Medico Legal Sections and Hospital Admission Depot.

Three thousand one hundred and fifty-one persons were admitted through the depot to metropolitan hospitals, 6,568 to State hospitals and homes and 967 to convalescent homes. Ambulance removals arranged by the depot totalled 9,999.

The Government Medical Officers for Sydney and for Newcastle submit statistical reports of their medical and medico legal examinations.

The number of vaccinations against smallpox increased.

Health Education.

The amount voted for health education was reduced for 1949 to £7,500. This sum proved inadequate and the vote was supplemented by another £1,400. For the fourth successive year, the Department was the main exhibitor at the Health Exhibition conducted by Sydney City Council. Special displays were also shown at shows at Ballina, Bathurst and Orange. A paid press advertising campaign was conducted towards the end of the year advising of the symptoms and precautions to take against poliomyelitis. A special four-page pamphlet on poliomyelitis was ordered and will be distributed through local councils. Additions were made to the film library and projection equipment during the year.

Nutrition Section.

Due to shortage of staff there was some curtailment in the latter part of the year, of some services, particularly talks and demonstrations in country centres.

Much publicity material was prepared by the section which also dealt with many inquiries from the public. Institutional food services have been supervised and improvements in various directions have been effected.

Attendance at pre-natal clinics and inspections of school canteens has been continued.

School Medical Service.

In the course of the medical inspection of schools in metropolitan and country districts during the year, 93,260 children were medically examined. School nurses carried out preparatory and follow-up work in the inspection of metropolitan schools as well as carrying out surveys in connection with anthropometrical measurements and audiometric testing. The four child guidance clinics carried on their function of medical and psychological examination of children. For reasons of ill-health 268,616 children were absent from school during the year for an average period of 1.7 weeks.

Division of Dental Services.

This Division includes the School Dental Service, and services to State hospitals and homes and other institutions including State penitentiaries. The travelling school dental clinics examined 19,509 children of whom 71.76 per cent. were found to be in need of treatment. During the year dental facilities were established at Orange Mental Hospital and recommendations were made for improving the services and supplying equipment for other institutions. Surveys of the dental services needed in penitentiaries were continued and reports and recommendations have been submitted.

Health Districts.

Metropolitan Combined Sanitary Districts.—This year saw a number of amalgamations of certain Municipalities and there are now thirty municipalities and two shires in the metropolitan area which has a mean population of 1,663,400. There was a small increase in the number of cases of diphtheria during the year, but no cases occurred in immunised children. Increased prevalence of poliomyelitis towards the end of the year foreshadows an epidemic and efforts are being made through the medium of the press and radio to educate people in the hygienic principles of prevention of this disease. Only three cases of typhoid fever were notified for the year.

Hunter River Health District.—Housing is still a problem in this area but there was steady progress in the building of new homes. In the older housing areas there was considerable overcrowding leading to overtaxing of water and sewerage services. The new housing areas presented many drainage problems. The medical officer of health, during the year arranged a revision course for district health inspectors and for a tour by a departmental dietitian of residential and other institutions devoted to the care of children. In June, the Hunter River flooded and effective plans were carried out for the clearing and sanitation of the affected areas.

South Coast Health District.—The municipality of Campbelltown and the shire of Sutherland were incorporated in the district in July. Ninety-three cases of infectious diseases, including three deaths, were notified in 1949 compared with seventy cases and nine deaths in 1948. Five municipalities and five shires carried out diphtheria immunisation campaigns during the year. A tuberculosis clinic was opened at Wollongong in October. In many parts of the district there is need for an immediate extension of sewerage and drainage systems.

Mitchell Health District.—Compared with 1948 there has been more than twice the number of cases of scarlet fever in 1949 but the other notifiable infectious diseases were less. In the main, the district local authorities have been very co-operative and anxious to seek the advice of this office on health matters. Health education displays were exhibited at the annual shows at Bathurst and Orange and much interest was shown by the general public.

Richmond-Tweed Health District.—The sanitation of this district, while still leaving much to be desired, is gradually improving and plans are in being for, and in many cases operations have commenced on, schemes which when completed will lead to still further improvement. A beginning has also been made in the water supply and sewerage schemes of some of the bigger towns. Sixteen out of the district's eighteen local authorities carried out diphtheria immunisation campaigns during the year. B.C.G. vaccination has been started at Lismore Base Hospital.

Broken Hill and District.—The population of this district increased by 2,740 during the year, and at 31st December, 1949, was estimated as being 30,390. In 1949 there was one case each of scarlet fever, diphtheria and infantile paralysis. Eighty-seven new cases were investigated at the anti-tuberculosis clinic where the total attendances were reduced by eighty-seven compared with the previous year.

E. SYDNEY MORRIS,
Director-General of Public Health.

VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE YEAR 1949.

(Prepared by the Government Statistician, Mr. S. R. Carver.)

Population.

The population at the end of 1949 was 3,175,935, of whom 1,594,724 were males and 1,581,211 females. During the year the increase in population by excess of births over deaths was 39,448 and by migration 74,143, making a total increase for the year of 113,591. The mean population for the year 1949 was 3,113,977.

Live Births.

The total number of live births was 68,812, equivalent to 22.10 per 1,000 of population, which is 6 per cent. above the average of the previous five years. Of this number 35,201 were males and 33,611 were females, the proportion being 105 males to 100 females.

Dividing the State into the metropolis and the remainder of the State, there were 29,936 births in the former and 38,876 in the latter, corresponding to rates of 19.56 and 24.55 respectively.

Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered was 1,279 (718 males and 561 females) which is 1.82 per cent. of all births, live and still, and equal to 0.41 per 1,000 of population. In the metropolis there were 530 stillbirths and in the remainder of State, 749, representing 1.74 and 1.89 per cent. of all births, live and still, in the respective divisions.

Deaths.

The deaths during the year numbered 29,364, equivalent to a rate of 9.43 per 1,000 of population. This rate is 1 per cent. below the average of the previous five years.

The total includes 16,703 males and 12,661 females, equivalent to a rate of 10.70 and 8.15 respectively per 1,000 of population. The rate in the metropolis was 10.32 per 1,000 and in the remainder of the State, 8.57.

Of the 29,364 people who died during the year, 2,296 were under 5 years of age; 10,868 were aged 5 to 64 years and 16,200 were 65 years and over. The rates per 1,000 of population in the main groups under and over 5 years were 7.12 and 9.70 as compared with 8.85 and 9.63, the averages of the previous five years.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of children under 1 year of age who died was 1,878, equal to 27.29 per 1,000 live births. To this total the metropolis contributed 754 or 25.19 per 1,000 live births and the remainder of the State 1,124 or 28.91 per 1,000 live births. The rate for 1949 is 10 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. Of the deaths under 1 year of age, 1,165, or 62 per cent. occurred under 1 week; 1,324 or 71 per cent. under 1 month and 1,465 or 78 per cent. under three months.

Causes of Death.

The most important causes of death during the year are shown in the following statement which, for purposes of comparison, also gives the average number of deaths during the preceding five years, due allowance having been made for increase in population. The arrangement of the causes of death is based upon the 1938 revision of the International List of Causes of Death as adapted for use in New South Wales from January 1st, 1940.

Causes of Death.	Number 1949.	Average Annual Number 1944–48. (*a*)	Increase or Decrease (—) in 1949. (*b*)
			per cent.
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	3	(—) 100
Cerebrospinal (meningococcal) Meningitis	30	36	(—) 16
Scarlet Fever	3	6	(—) 47
Whooping Cough	33	34	(—) 2
Diphtheria	36	65	(—) 45
Erysipelas	4	3	46
Tetanus	24	26	(—) 8
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	707	851	(—) 17
Tuberculosis of Meninges and Central Nervous System	24	22	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	38	40	(—) 5
Dysentery	10	11	(—) 7
Syphilis	134	133	1
Influenza with respiratory complications specified	26	53	(—) 51
Influenza without respiratory complications specified	22	46	(—) 52
Measles	23	22	7
Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis (notifiable and non-notifiable forms)	10	26	(—) 62
Acute Infectious Encephalitis (lethargic or epidemic) (notifiable and non-notifiable forms)	10	8	18
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	89	93	(—) 4
Cancer	3,763	3,653	3
Diabetes Mellitus	586	544	8
Other General Diseases	365	411	(—) 11
Vitamin-Deficiency Diseases	4	2	137
Diseases of the Blood	275	251	10
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication	70	53	32
Encephalitis and Meningitis (non-epidemic)	86	97	(—) 11
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2,280	2,170	5
Cerebral Embolism, Thrombosis, Softening and Hemiplegia	1,158	945	23
Other Intracranial Effusions	11	11	2
Infantile Convulsions	13	13	(—) 1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	310	375	(—) 17
Diseases of the Heart	9,858	9,615	3
Arteriosclerosis and Other Diseases of Arteries	505	563	(—) 10
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	178	116	53
Bronchitis	199	245	(—) 19
Pneumonia	1,109	1,322	(—) 16
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	333	346	(—) 4
Diseases of the Stomach	172	165	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Under 2 years	92	99	(—) 7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis—2 years and over	56	89	(—) 37
Appendicitis	85	128	(—) 34
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	237	272	(—) 13
Cirrhosis of the Liver	139	113	23
Peritonitis (without specified cause)	16	24	(—) 34
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	361	347	4
Nephritis	1,103	1,232	(—) 10
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	319	353	(—) 10
Criminal Abortion	10	19	(—) 46
Puerperal Septicaemia and Post-abortive Sepsis	3	13	(—) 78
Puerperal Thrombophlebitis, Embolism and Sudden Death (Sepsis)	10	15	(—) 33
Other Puerperal Diseases	71	92	(—) 23
Congenital Malformations	299	357	(—) 16
Congenital Debility	21	54	(—) 61
Premature Birth	641	677	(—) 5
Other Diseases peculiar to the First Year of Life	432	476	(—) 9
Senility	977	1,058	(—) 8
Suicide	332	298	11
Accident	1,432	1,467	(—) 2
Other Violence	43	47	(—) 8
All Other Causes	187	152	23
Total	29,364	29,757	(—) 1

(*a*) Adjusted to the mean population of 1949, *viz.*, 3,113,977.

(*b*) The percentage increase or decrease is calculated from the precise average for 1944–48 and not from the adjusted whole number shown here. When the number of deaths is small a difference in the percentages on the two bases is apparent.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases (Communicable Diseases).

The deaths from infective and parasitic diseases (which include tuberculosis) numbered 1,223 as compared with an adjusted average of 1,478 during the previous five years, being a decrease of 17 per cent. During 1949, deaths from typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza and dysentery all showed a decline, whilst deaths from erysipelas and measles rose on the average of the preceding five years.

Tuberculosis caused 769 deaths in 1949, a rate of 247 per million of population. Of this total tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 707 deaths, equal to a rate of 227 per million of population and being 17 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. The deaths of males numbered 492 and of females 215 and the rates per million of each sex were 315 and 138 respectively. Deaths from all other tuberculous diseases numbered 62 and the mortality rate was 19.9 per million, which was 0.5 per cent. below the average of the previous five years.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer numbered 3,763, equal to a rate of 1,208 per million of population and 3 per cent. above the average rate of the preceding quinquennial period. The deaths of males numbered 1,885 and of females 1,878, the rates for each sex being 1,207 and 1,209 per million respectively. The crude death rate for this disease is misleading as it reflects the increase in the proportion of older people in the population rather than the true changes in the cancer death rate. Standardised rates (which adjust for the increasing proportion of aged people) show that within the last few years cancer mortality has commenced to decline.

Intra-Cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin.

In 1949 intra-cranial lesions caused 3,449 deaths, equal to 1,108 per million living which is 10 per cent. above the average of the previous five years. This total comprised cerebral haemorrhage, 2,280; cerebral embolism and thrombosis, 1,070; softening of the brain, 30; hemiplegia and other paralysis 58 and other intra-cranial effusions, 11.

Of the total, 1,562 were males and 1,887 were females, corresponding respectively to rates of 1,001 and 1,215 per million of population.

Diseases of the Heart.

Diseases of the heart were the cause of 9,858 deaths, the rate being 3,166 per million of population. The rate for deaths from heart disease in 1949 was 3 per cent. above the average rate of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths, 6,001 were of males and 3,857 females, the corresponding rates per million of each sex being 3,844 and 2,484. It is difficult to arrive at the true increase in these deaths as distinct from the apparent increase disclosed by crude death rates over the last forty or fifty years. Even though the effects of the "ageing" of the population were removed by standardising the rates on a fixed age distribution of population, the true position would be obscured by the effects of the greater attention given to pathological diagnosis over the last thirty or forty years.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Bronchitis, with 199 deaths, equal to a rate of 64 per million of population, showed a decrease of 19 per cent., and pneumonia, with 1,109 deaths, or 356 per million, a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with the experience of the previous five years.

Of the deaths from bronchitis, 125 were of males and 74 of females, or 80 and 48 per million of each sex respectively. Of the persons who died from pneumonia, 649 were males and 460 were females, and the respective rates were 416 and 296 per million of each sex.

Nephritis.

During 1949 there were 1,422 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,103 were caused by nephritis (acute and chronic). The mortality rate for nephritis was 354 per million of population; for males 409 per million, and for females 299 per million. In 1949 the rate was 10 per cent. below the average of the previous five years.

Mortality of Infants.

The principal causes of deaths of children under one year of age were prematurity, 641; congenital malformations, 245; injury at birth, 268; other developmental diseases, 185; pneumonia, 203; diarrhoea and enteritis, 72; infective and parasitic diseases, 65 (including whooping cough, 28; cerebrospinal meningococcal meningitis, 7; influenza, 6; tuberculosis, 6; measles, 4; and diphtheria, 8); encephalitis and meningitis, 21; convulsions, 6; and bronchitis, 12.

The following statement shows the deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births, classified in the principal disease groups, during 1949 in comparison with the preceding five years:—

Cause of Death.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1949.	1944–48.	1949.	1944–48.	1949.	1944–48.
Tuberculosis	·03	·12	·15	·08	·09	·10
Syphilis	...	·05	...	·04	...	·05
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	·82	1·17	·89	1·04	·86	1·11
Meningitis	·43	·40	·18	·32	·31	·36
Convulsions	·14	·13	·03	·11	·09	·12
Bronchitis	·17	·16	·18	·13	·17	·15
Pneumonia	3·29	3·37	2·59	2·76	2·95	3·07
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1·28	1·24	·80	·87	1·05	1·06
Malformations	3·72	4·91	3·39	3·92	3·56	4·43
Congenital Debility	·37	·81	·24	·77	·31	·79
Premature Birth	10·60	10·99	7·97	8·69	9·31	9·87
Injury at Birth	4·43	4·54	3·33	2·88	3·89	3·73
Other Diseases peculiar to First Year of Life	2·70	3·85	2·05	2·53	2·38	3·20
Other Causes	2·67	2·50	1·97	2·02	2·32	2·27
All Causes	30·65	34·24	23.77	26·16	27·29	30·31

SECTION 1.

A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1949.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIONS DISEASES RECORDED IN NEW SOUTH WALES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Public Health Acts, 1902-1937.

The Public Health Act, 1902, provides that the Governor may, by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, declare that any disease therein named is an infectious disease.

	Notifiable from—	Cases and Deaths Notified.					
		1947.		1948		1949.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid	1st January, 1898...	28	...	17	2	6	...
Scarlet Fever	,, ...	1,540	2	1,358	4	1,514	3
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	,, ...	761	49	600	51	627	36
Bubonic plague	23rd January, 1900...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis (including any form of acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, Polioencephalitis or Polio-myeloencephalitis).	1st February, 1912... Definition re-proclaimed 14th August, 1931.	82	8	87	5	182*	8
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever (Meningococcal meningitis).	11th October, 1915 ...	65	23	82	29	87	30
Encephalitis Lethargica	1st April, 1926	2	2	...	1	6	4
Cholera	12th August, 1927...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	,, ...	24	...	12	1	11	1
Yellow Fever	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Infection	16th August, 1929...	85	12	72	22	26	22
Undulant Fever	13th August, 1937...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Leprosy	25th February, 1938	...	...	3	...	1	...
Tuberculosis (all forms)	14th May, 1945	1,751	816	1,711	815	1,641	769
Smallpox	17th September, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,340	912	3,942	930	4,105	873
	Population at 31st December	2,985,073		3,062,344		3,175,935	

* Compiled as from Receipt of Notification.

Public Health Act, 1902.

A total of 4,104 cases of infectious diseases was notified under the Public Health Act, 1902, during 1949 or 163 more cases than in 1948. The number of cases notified from the 147 municipalities, 134 shires and the unincorporated portion of the western division; the deaths due to these infections; the age and sex of the patients; and the seasonal incidence of the various diseases are shown in the appended Tables I-IV (pp. 9-16). As indicated below, pulmonary tuberculosis is notifiable under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1915; and venereal diseases under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1918.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease under an amendment of the Public Health Act in 1915. In 1949 registered cases amounted to 1,641, a decrease of 70 on the registrations received in 1948. There were 769 deaths, or a decrease of 46 compared with the deaths recorded in 1948. A survey by the Director of the Tuberculosis Division is on p. 61.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1918.

Cases of venereal disease notified in 1949 numbered 3,043, a decrease of 1,156 cases on the number (4,199) received in 1948. The report of the Director of the Division is on p. 30.

GRAPH I.

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

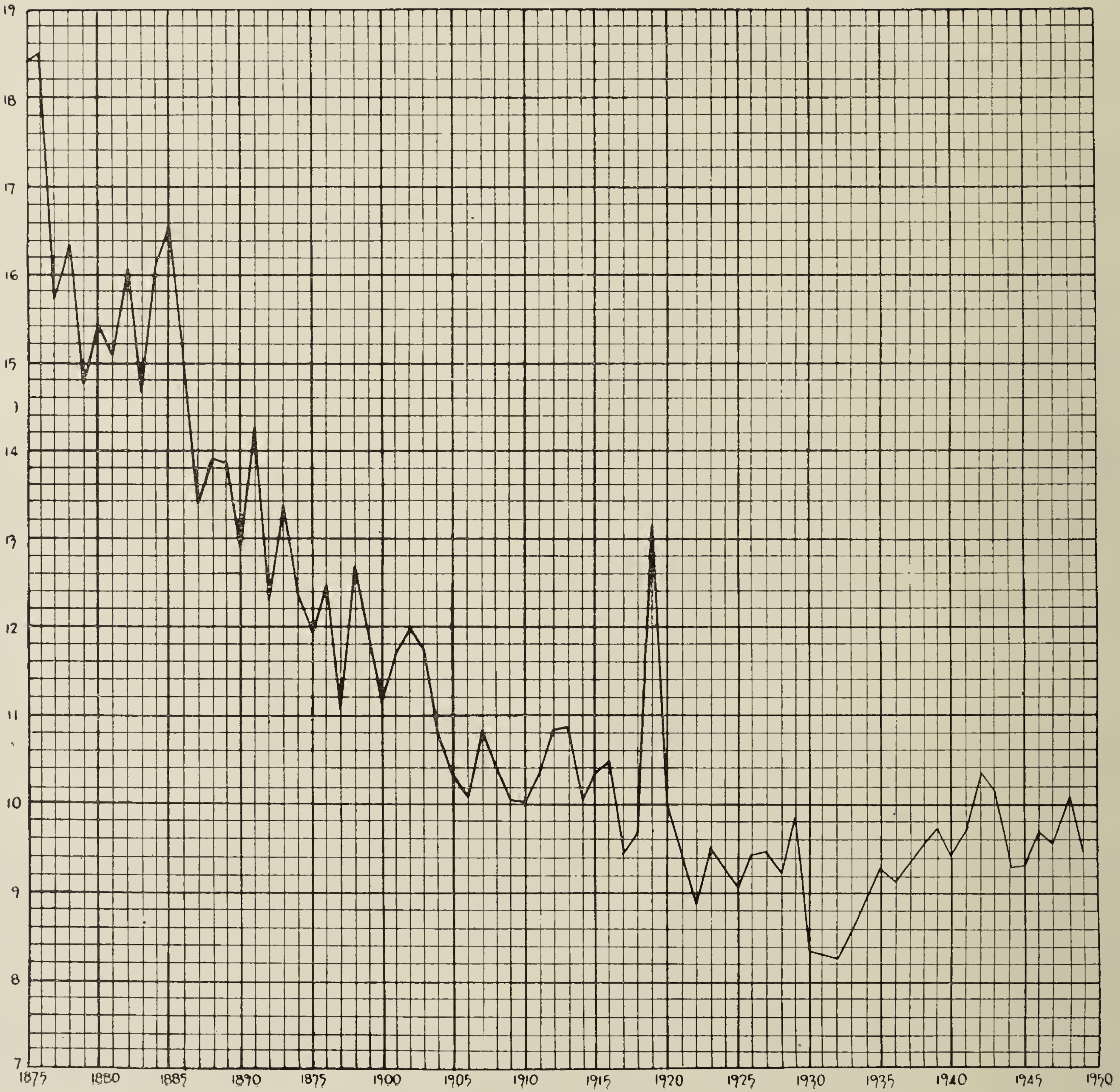


Table I.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, each Local Area in the Metropolitan Health District—1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
MUNICIPALITIES*																			
Sydney, City of	212,100	...	...	64	...	68	6	11	...	14	4	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	114
Ashfield	43,010	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Auburn	44,270	...	...	35	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21
Bankstown	54,950	...	...	32	...	10	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Botany	28,960	1	...	20	...	4	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
Burwood	34,130	...	...	13	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Canterbury	106,450	...	...	77	...	9	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	27
Concord	30,580	...	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drummoyne	33,300	...	...	15	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fairfield	31,380	...	...	13	...	14	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
Holroyd	27,690	...	...	15	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hunter's Hill	11,790	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hurstville	38,190	...	...	33	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kogarah	41,840	...	...	29	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Ku-ring-gai	42,780	1	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Lane Cove	21,250	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt	69,180	1	...	24	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	42
Liverpool	16,950	...	...	9	...	8	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Manly	34,530	...	...	11	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Marrickville	83,180	...	...	41	1	12	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	21
Mosman	26,810	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
North Sydney	60,330	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
Parramatta	63,740	...	...	34	...	15	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22
Randwick	103,320	...	...	73	...	10	...	8	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	35
Rockdale	78,800	...	...	49	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ryde	45,010	...	...	30	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Strathfield	24,870	...	...	11	...	7	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Waverley	75,150	...	...	28	...	4	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	27
Willoughby	53,870	...	...	32	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Woollahra	53,270	...	...	31	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8
SHIRES AND PORT JACKSON																			
Hornsby	33,510	...	...	25	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Warringah	38,210	...	...	8	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Harbour of Port Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,663,400	3	...	863	2	233	19	78	3	46	17	3	1	5	1	19	12	...	513

Undulant Fever: 1 case Manly Municipality. 1 case Randwick Municipality.

* Campbelltown Municipality (embracing the former Ingleburn Municipality which was included in the Metropolitan Combined Sanitary District) was added to the South Coast Health District as from **1st** August, 1949. Figures are shown for the full year on the new basis.

Note.—Differences (other than those specifically noted) in the lists of Municipalities and Shires shown in Tables I. to VI. and those for the previous year are due to amalgamations of areas under the Local Government (Areas) Act, 1948.

GRAPH 2.

Cancer, Tuberculosis, and Heart Disease—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

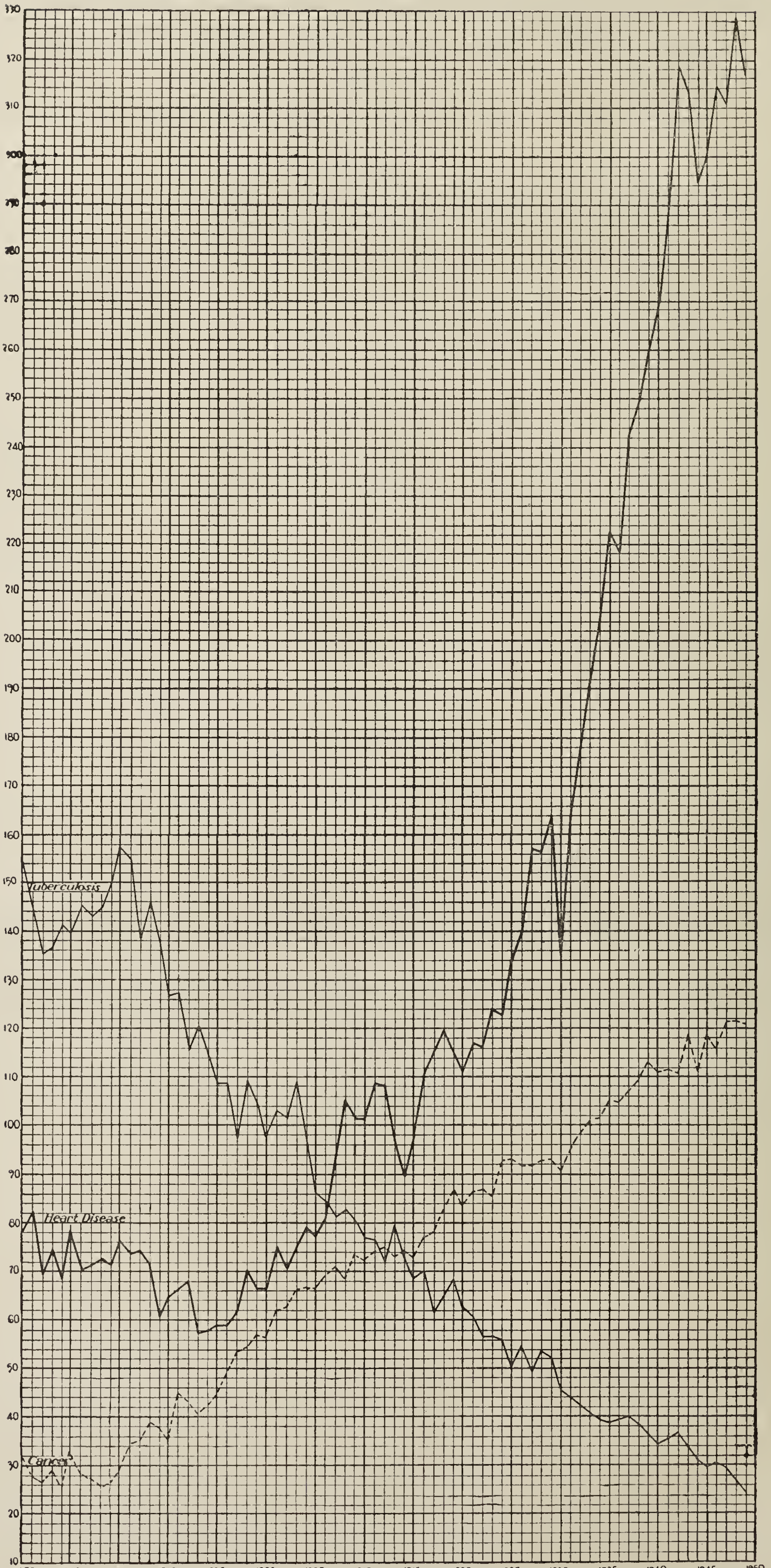


TABLE II.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, each Local Area in the Hunter River Health District—1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
MUNICIPALITIES.																			
Newcastle	130,250	...	...	67	...	52	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	34
Cessnock	13,320	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maitland	20,070	1	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Singleton	4,020	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
SHIRES AND PORT HUNTER																			
Kearsley	28,480	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lake Macquarie	46,280	...	...	40	...	37	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lower Hunter	6,450	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Port Stephens	6,410	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Port Hunter	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	255,280	1	...	160	...	100	2	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56

TABLE III.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, each Local Area in the South Coast Health District—1949.

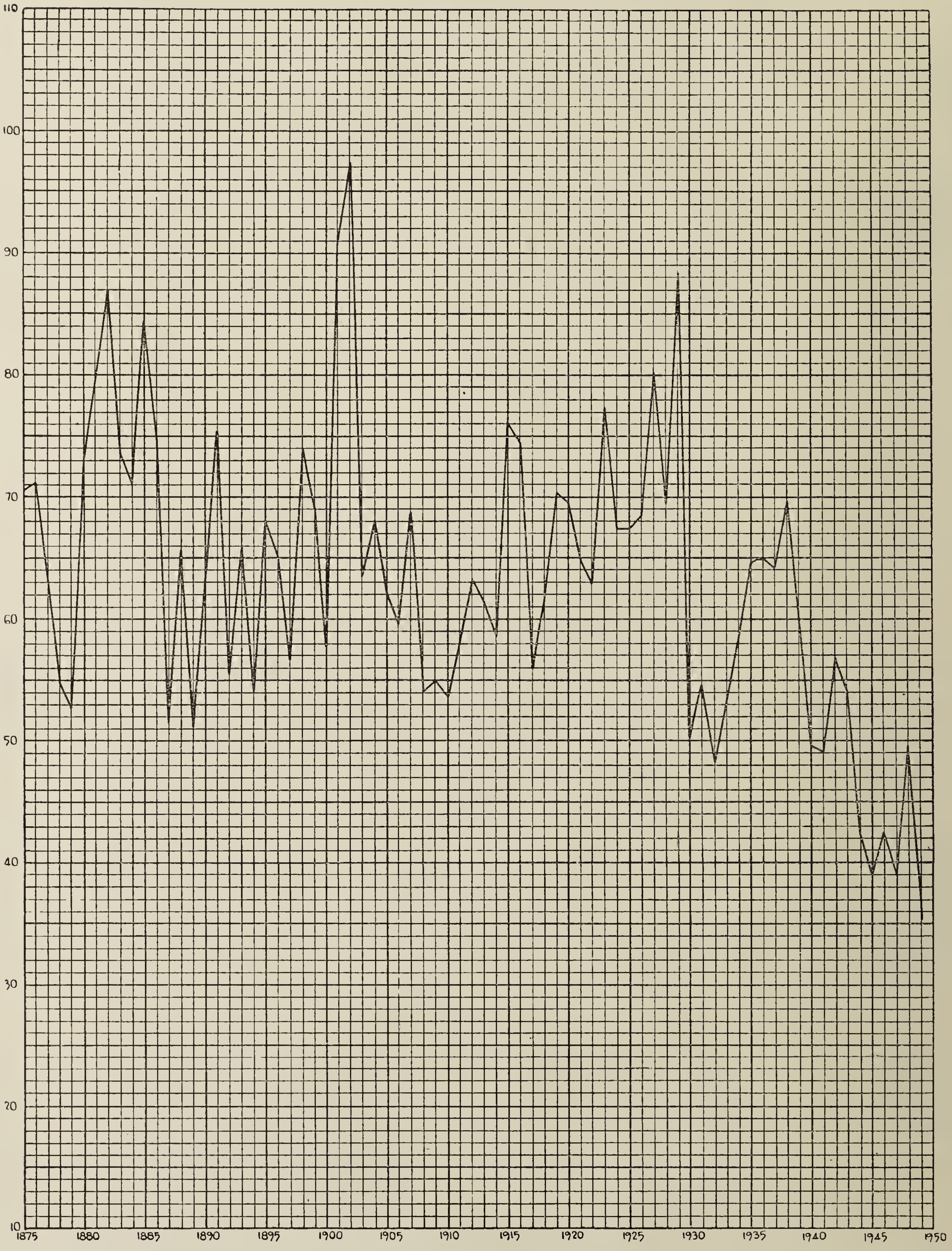
Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms)	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
MUNICIPALITIES.																			
Bowral	3,780	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	4,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown†	7,670	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gerringong	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jamberoo	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama	2,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellharbour	3,640	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong, Greater	68,470	...	...	27	...	9	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
SHIRES																			
Mittagong*	5,580	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoalhaven	13,630	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sutherland†	35,220	...	...	34	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wingecarribee	7,630	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollondilly	8,490	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total...	162,590	...	...	88	...	20	3	6	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

* On 11th March, 1949, Shire of Nattai was renamed Shire of Mittagong.

† From 1st August, 1949, the Municipality of Campbelltown and the Shire of Sutherland were added to the South Coast Health District. Figures are shown for the full year on the new basis.

GRAPH 3.

Pneumonia—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.



GRAPH No. 4.

Influenza—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in N.S.W., 1875—1949.

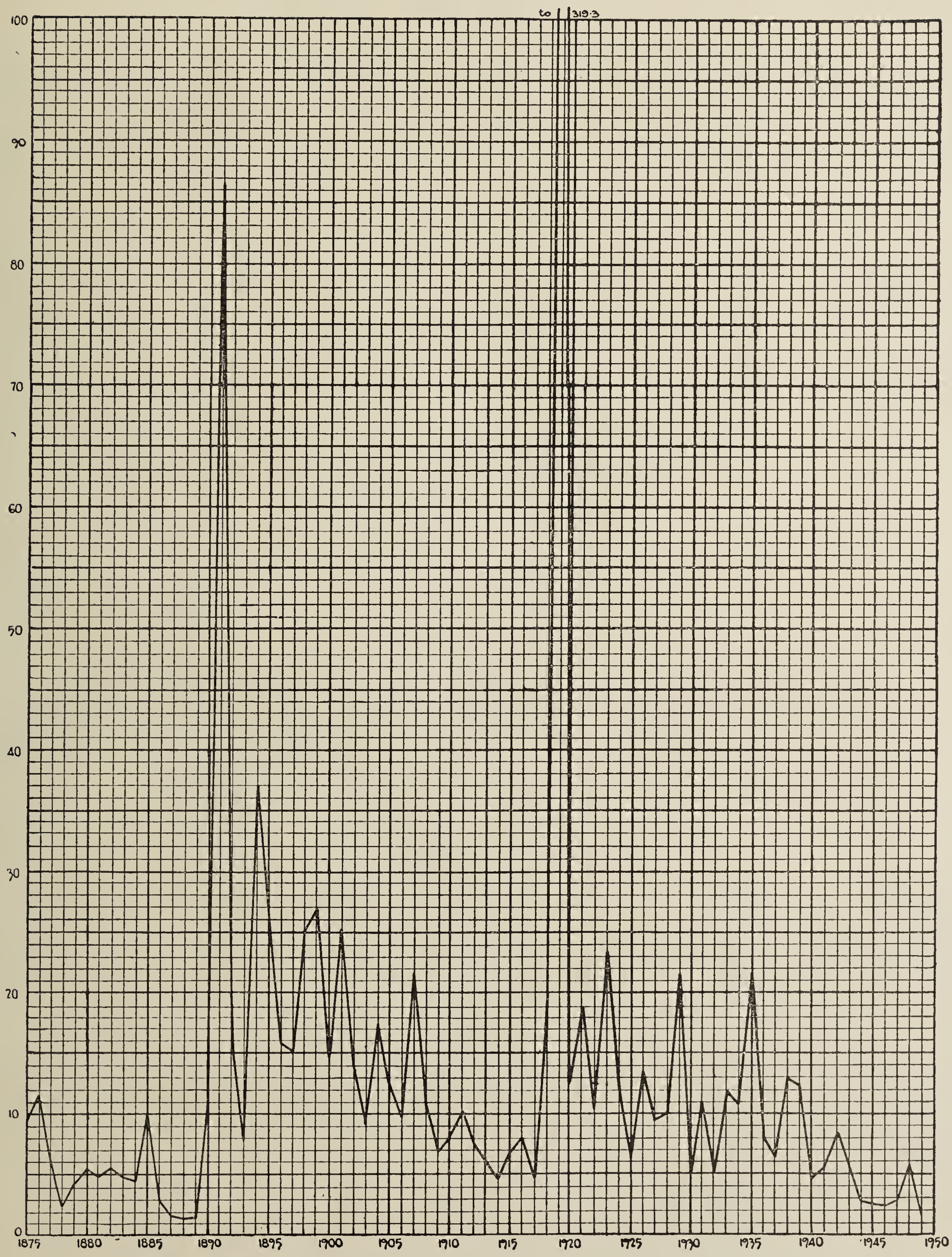


TABLE IV.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, each Local Area in the Richmond-Tweed Health District—1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
								MUNICIPALITIES											
Ballina	3,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casino	7,060	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grafton	8,670	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Grafton South	3,990	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lismore	15,840	...	...	5	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Maclean	1,750	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullumbimby	1,690	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulmarra	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								SHIRES											
Byron	9,140	...	...	3	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Copmanhurst	2,630	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gundurimba	3,980	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Harwood	4,750	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyogle	11,720	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Terania	7,160	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Tintenbar	4,840	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tomki	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tweed	20,090	...	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodburn	4,420	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	116,360	...	...	37	...	83	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	16

Undulant Fever—1 case Grafton Municipality.

TABLE V.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases — Cases and Deaths, each Local Area in the Mitchell Health District—1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
								MUNICIPALITIES											
Bathurst	12,110	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Blue Mountains	21,730	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Lithgow	14,780	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Molong	1,700	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mudgee	4,250	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orange	15,050	...	...	21	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								SHIRES											
Abercrombie	3,960	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amaroo	2,280	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blaxland	9,480	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canobolas	6,740	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cudgegong	4,300	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gulgong	3,370	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyndhurst	6,180	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oberon	3,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rylstone	4,430	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Turon	5,740	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	119,410	...	...	91	...	11	1	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	33

TABLE VI.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, Each Local Area in the Remainder of State†—1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
MUNICIPALITIES																			
Albury	14,960	...	...	49	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Armidale	7,940	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Balranald	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barraba	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bombala	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bourke	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewarrina	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken Hill	29,350	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Cobar	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condobolin	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	2,360	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonamble	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cootamundra	5,480	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corowa	2,840	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowra	5,590	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deniliquin	3,810	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	9,930	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dungog	2,110	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forbes	6,130	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glen Innes	5,540	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	16,680	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Grenfell	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnedah	4,430	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hay	3,020	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverell	6,650	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junee	4,100	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kempsey	6,640	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla	1,840	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moama	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moree	5,260	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Murrumburrah	2,650	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	4,070	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	3,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Narrandera	4,320	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narromine	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyngan	1,880	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parkes	7,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peak Hill	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Penrith	13,620	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Port Macquarie	3,090	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	5,220	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quirindi	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scone	2,360	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	12,510	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Taree	6,540	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temora	4,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	16,000	...	...	19	...	3	...	33	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walcha	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	1,790	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	4,830	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wentworth	2,640	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilcannia	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	8,030	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wingham	2,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yass	... 3,370	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	4,730	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Municipalities*	290,990	1	...	151	...	66	3	46	1	10	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	53

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* Including Broken Hill.

† From 1st August, 1949, the Municipality of Campbelltown and the Shire of Sutherland were added to the South Coast Health District. Figures are shown for the full year on the new basis.

Table VI.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, Each Local Area in the Remainder of State—1949—*continued.*

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Shires.																			
Apsley	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashford	3,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barraba	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baulkham Hills	12,280	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bellingen	6,600	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Berrigan	5,000	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bibbenluke	2,320	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bingara	2,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacktown	24,970	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Bland	8,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bogan	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boolooroo	3,120	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boomi	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boorowa	3,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boree	6,100	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrangong	4,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrathool	4,280	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cobbora	4,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn	4,820	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colo	5,100	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conargo	960	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coolah	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coolamon	5,030	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	6,770	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coreen	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crookwell	5,790	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culcairn	4,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Demondrille	2,490	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorrigo	13,790	...	...	3	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dumaresq	3,940	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eurobodalla	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilgandra	4,320	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gloucester	4,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goobang	5,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodradigbee	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosford	20,970	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gundagai	4,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunning	2,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyra	5,940	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastings	9,860	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holbrook	2,320	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hume	4,650	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Illabo	2,110	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imlay	4,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jemalong	3,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerilderie	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jindalee	2,240	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyeamba	5,010	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachlan	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leeton	9,280	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liverpool Plains	4,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lockhart	4,610	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macintyre	4,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macleay	8,850	...	...	3	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macquarie	3,310	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandowa	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manning	13,810	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marthaguy	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merriwa	2,480	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	2,830	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monaro	2,280	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulwaree	5,730	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumbulla	4,210	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	2,870	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	3,660	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nambucca	8,850	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Undulant Fever—1 case, Macleay Shire.

Table VI.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths, Each Local Area in the Remainder of State—1949—*continued.*

Municipality or Shire.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
								SHIRES—*continued.*											
Namoi	8,030	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Narraburra	3,200	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nundle	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nymboida	2,320	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orara	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patrick Plains	5,420	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peel	6,170	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severn	4,930	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Snowy River	3,340	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Stroud	6,690	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talbragar	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallaganda	2,900	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamarang	2,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	4,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timbrebongie	3,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumbarumba	3,320	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut	8,750	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Upper Hunter	4,920	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uralla	4,620	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana	2,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wade	11,470	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wakool	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walgett	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallarobba	4,280	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waradgery	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waugoola	5,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weddin	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windouran	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wingadee	2,980	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wyong	11,240	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yallaroi	3,740	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanko	3,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yarrowlumla	3,140	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Shires	483,740	3	...	124	1	114	6	35	2	16	5	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	52
								Western Division (Unincorporated)—Police Districts.†											
								(*Note.*—Only those Police Districts for which cases are recorded are shown.)											
Total, Unincorporated	14,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								Miscellaneous											
Lord Howe Island	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory	7,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside the State—																			
Australian Capital Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Miscellaneous	7,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	3,113,977	8	...	1,514	3	627	36	182	8	87	30	6	4	11	1	26	22	...	769

† Population and deaths available only for Unincorporated Area as a whole.

GRAPH 5.

Measles—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

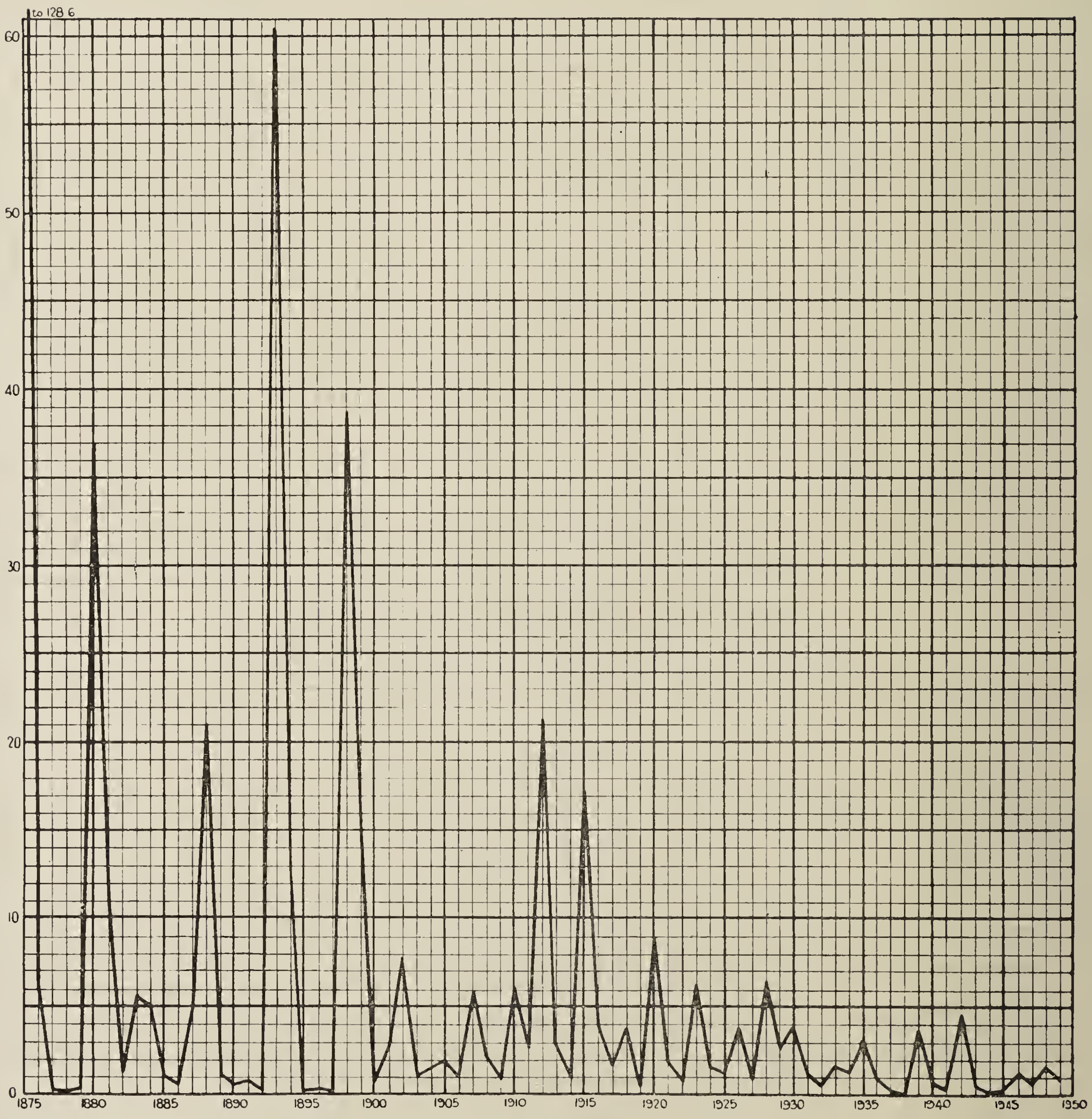


TABLE VII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases — Cases and Deaths by Sex and Age, Each Health District—1949.

Age Group.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.			Scarlet Fever.						Diphtheria.						Infantile Paralysis.						Cerebrospinal Meningitis.						Encephalitis Lethargica.						Typhus Fever.						Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Cases.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.	Dths.	Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	F.	F.	M.	F.	T.
METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.																																												
All ages	...	3	3	378	485	863	1	1	2	107	126	233	8	11	19	55	23	78	2	1	3	26	20	46	12	5	17	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	3	5	...	1	1	19	12	347	166	513
Under 1 year	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	6	4	10	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	4	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1– 4 years	...	...	...	152	163	315	...	1	1	38	43	81	3	7	10	10	4	14	...	1	1	14	9	23	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
5–14 ,,	...	1	1	198	261	459	...	...	...	56	57	113	2	3	5	30	11	41	1	...	1	5	2	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	13	23	36	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	7	10
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	6	16	22	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	6	16	37	53
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	4	13	17	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	52	43	95
45–54 ,,	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	85	25	110
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	104	18	122
65 years and over	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	81	27	108
Not stated	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HUNTER RIVER HEALTH DISTRICT.																																												
All ages	...	1	1	60	100	160	...	...	...	45	55	100	...	2	2	3	6	9	2	...	2	2	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	11	56
Under 1 year	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1– 4 years	...	1	1	18	42	60	...	...	...	19	15	34	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 ,,	...	...	...	24	47	71	...	...	...	17	22	39	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
45–54 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH COAST HEALTH DISTRICT.																																												
All ages	...	...	...	39	49	88	...	...	...	10	10	20	3	...	3	4	2	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	45
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1– 4 years	...	...	...	18	14	32	...	...	...	5	5	10	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5–14 ,,	...	...	...	19	30	49	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
45–54 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Not stated	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RICHMOND-TWEED HEALTH DISTRICT.																																												
All ages	...	...	...	16	21	37	...	...	...	41	42	83	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	14	2	16
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1– 4 years	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	19	14	33	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 ,,	...	...	...	7	12	19	...	...	...	18	21	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
45–54 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
65 years and over	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Undulant Fever : Richmond-Tweed Health District : Cases—1 male aged 35–44 years.

Undulant Fever : Metropolitan Health District : Cases—1 male aged 25–34 years.
1 male aged 35–44 years

Table VII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths by Sex and Age, Each Health District—1949—*continued.*

Age Group.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.			Scarlet Fever.						Diphtheria.						Infantile Paralysis.						Cerebrospinal Meningitis.						Encephalitis Lethargica.						Typhus Fever.						Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Cases.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.	Dths.	Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	F.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Mitchell Health District.																																												
All ages	...	...	...	44	47	91	...	...	...	5	6	11	...	1	1	4	3	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	21	12	33
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1– 4 years	...	...	...	18	13	31	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
5–14 ,,	...	...	...	23	27	50	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5
45–54 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken Hill District.																																												
All ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1– 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–14 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25–34 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
35–44 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–54 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of State.																																												
All ages	2	2	4	108	167	275	1	...	1	89	90	179	6	3	9	44	37	81	1	2	3	14	12	26	4	3	7	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	58	42	100
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1– 4 years	...	...	...	34	37	71	...	...	...	46	33	79	5	3	8	7	8	15	...	...	...	6	5	11	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
5–14 ,,	...	1	1	56	103	159	...	...	...	24	29	53	...	...	...	18	12	30	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	6	10	16	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	10	10	20	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	5
25–34 ,,	...	1	1	3	6	9	...	...	...	3	13	16	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	4	9
35–44 ,,	1	...	1	4	6	10	1	...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
45–54 ,,	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
Not stated	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whole State.																																												
All ages	2	6	8	645	869	1514	2	1	3	297	330	627	17	19	36	110	72	182	5	3	8	50	37	87	19	11	30	4	2	6	...	4	4	6	5	11	...	1	1	26	22	524	245	769
Under 1 year	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	19	12	31	6	2	8	2	1	3	...	...	...	8	10	18	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
1– 4 years	...	1	1	246	275	521	...	1	1	129	112	241	9	10	19	22	17	39	...	1	1	22	16	38	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
5–14 ,,	...	2	2	327	480	807	...	...	...	118	134	252	2	5	7	51	25	76	3	1	4	12	4	16	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
15–24 ,,	...	...	...	30	44	74	...	...	...	10	16	26	...	1	1	21	18	39	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	6	18	24
25–34 ,,	...	1	1	13	29	42	...	...	...	7	27	34	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	12	33	50	83
35–44 ,,	1	...	1	13	25	38	2	...	2	3	10	13	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	5	72	57	129
45–54 ,,	1	1	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	114	33	147
55–64 ,,	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	159	28	187
65 years and over	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	128	40	168
Not stated	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	5	9	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Undulant Fever : Remainder of State : Cases—1 male aged 35–44 years.

Whole State : Cases—1 male aged 25–34 years.
3 males aged 35–44 years.

GRAPH 6.

Whooping Cough—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of the Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

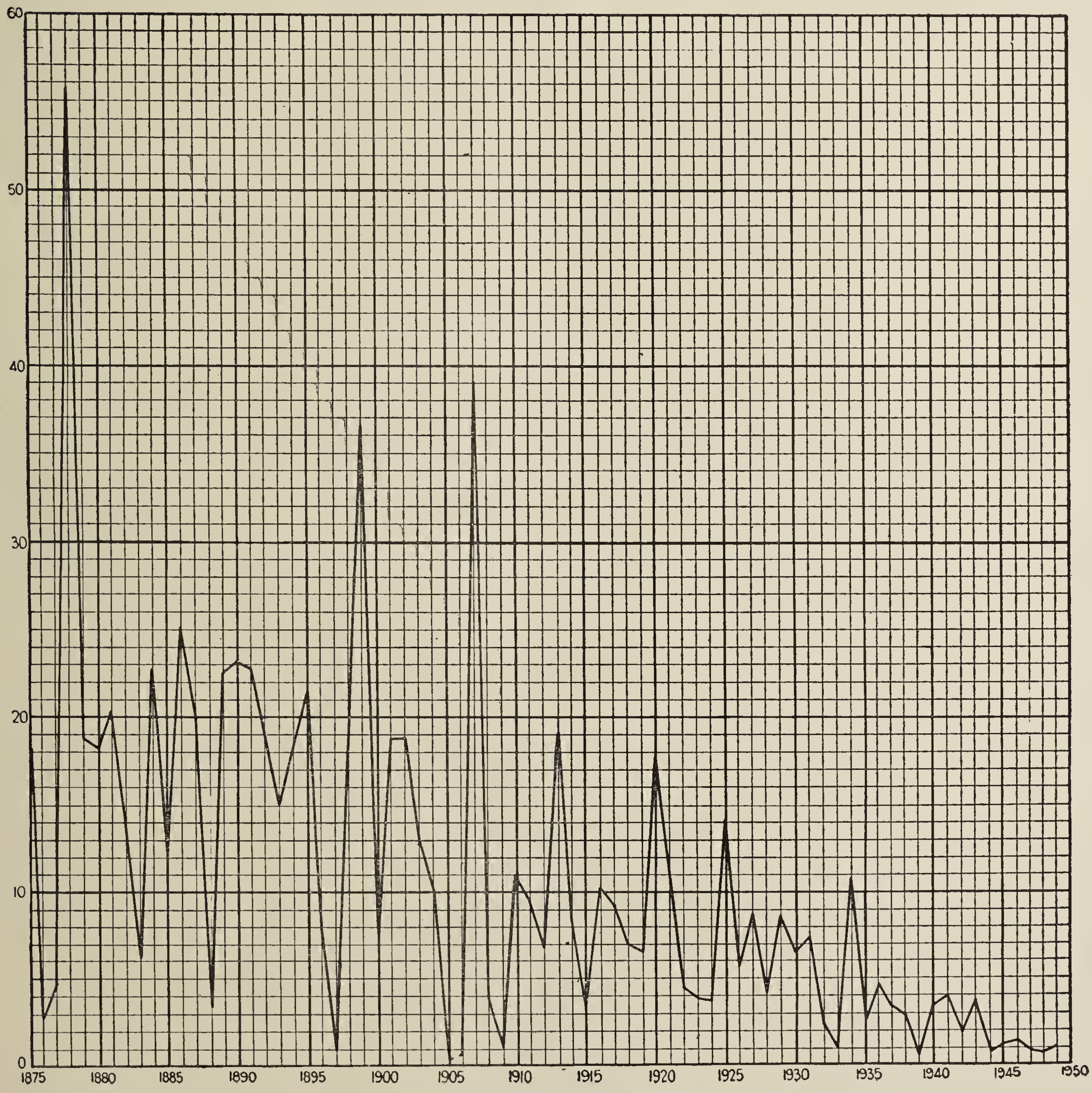


TABLE VIII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths by Month in Each Health District—1949.

Month.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.																		
January	...	...	44	...	9	...	9	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	49
February	...	...	67	...	14	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	35
March	...	...	67	...	29	4	10	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	30
April	1	...	62	...	24	1	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	43
May	...	...	81	...	35	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	42
June	2	...	71	...	18	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	40
July	...	...	82	1	16	2	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54
August	...	...	98	...	14	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	56
September	...	...	71	...	17	4	7	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	36
October	...	...	59	1	24	1	8	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	46
November	...	...	82	...	13	1	13	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
December	...	...	79	...	20	...	6	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total	3	...	863	2	233	19	78	3	46	17	3	1	5	1	19	12	...	513
HUNTER RIVER HEALTH DISTRICT.																		
January	...	...	18	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
February	...	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
March	...	...	12	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April	...	...	18	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
May	1	...	9	...	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
June	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
July	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
August	...	...	19	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
September	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
October	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
November	...	...	40	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
December	...	...	10	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	1	...	160	...	100	2	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56
SOUTH COAST HEALTH DISTRICT																		
January	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
February	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	18	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
June	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
July	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
August	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
September	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
October	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
November	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
December	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	88	...	20	3	6	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
RICHMOND-TWEED HEALTH DISTRICT.																		
January	...	...	2	...	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
August	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
September	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
October	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
November	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
December	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	37	...	83	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	16

Undulant Fever—Metropolitan Health District: Cases, March (1), June (1). Richmond-Tweed Health District: Cases, June (1).

Table VIII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Cases and Deaths by Month in Each Health District—1949—*continued.*

Month.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Mitchell Health District.																		
January	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
February	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March	...	...	14	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
JApril	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
July	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
August	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
September	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
October	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
November	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	91	...	11	1	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	33
Broken Hill District.																		
anuary	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Remainder of State.																		
January	...	...	15	...	19	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
February	...	...	14	...	25	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
March	...	...	22	...	18	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
April	...	...	16	...	34	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
May	...	...	19	...	25	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
June	...	...	13	...	9	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
July	...	...	17	...	15	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
August	1	...	30	...	13	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
September	...	...	33	1	8	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	10
October	...	...	23	...	3	...	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
November	2	...	31	...	7	...	10	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
December	1	...	42	...	3	...	34	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14
Total	4	...	275	1	179	9	81	3	26	7	2	3	...	...	4	5	...	100
Whole State																		
January	...	...	94	...	68	1	11	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	65
February	...	...	104	...	57	7	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	53
March	...	...	136	...	73	6	13	1	5	3	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	50
April	1	...	111	...	83	3	7	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	52
May	1	...	132	...	79	3	10	1	6	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	69
June	2	...	109	...	40	5	9	...	4	...	1	1	4	1	2	2	...	63
July	...	...	124	1	46	3	2	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	74
August	1	...	161	...	45	1	8	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	3	7	...	82
September	...	...	129	1	40	4	13	...	11	6	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	57
October	...	...	101	1	35	1	27	1	12	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	71
November	2	...	172	...	31	1	26	1	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	65
December	1	...	141	...	30	1	47	4	16	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	68
Total	8	...	1,514	3	627	36	182	8	87	30	6	4	11	1	26	22	...	769

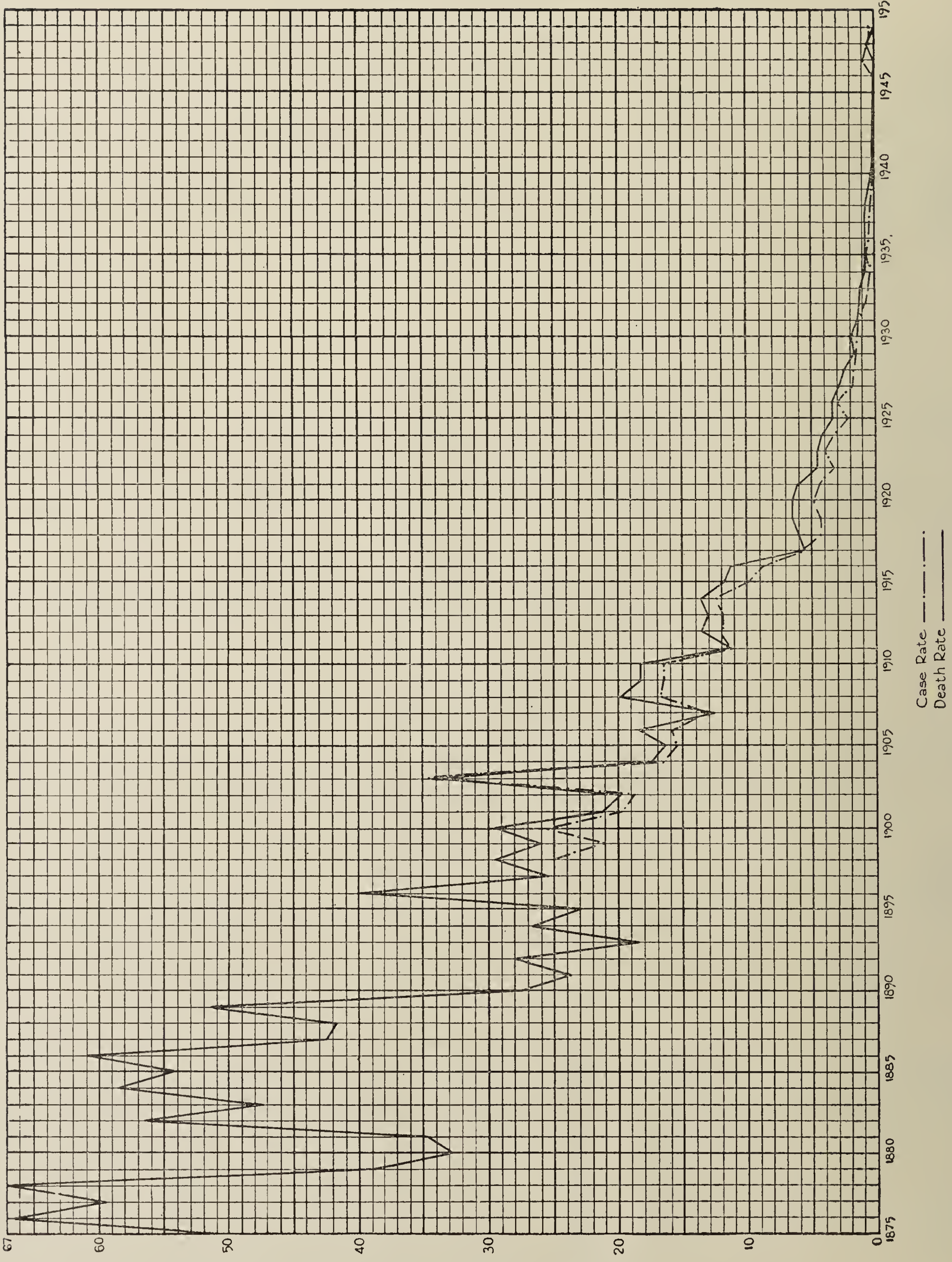
Undulant Fever—*Remainder of State*: Cases, November (1). *Whole State*: Cases, March (1), June (2), November (1).

GRAPH 7.

Typhoid Fever—

Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

Annual Case Rate per 10,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1898–1949.



GRAPH 8.

Scarlet Fever—

Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.
Annual Case Rate per 10,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1898–1949.

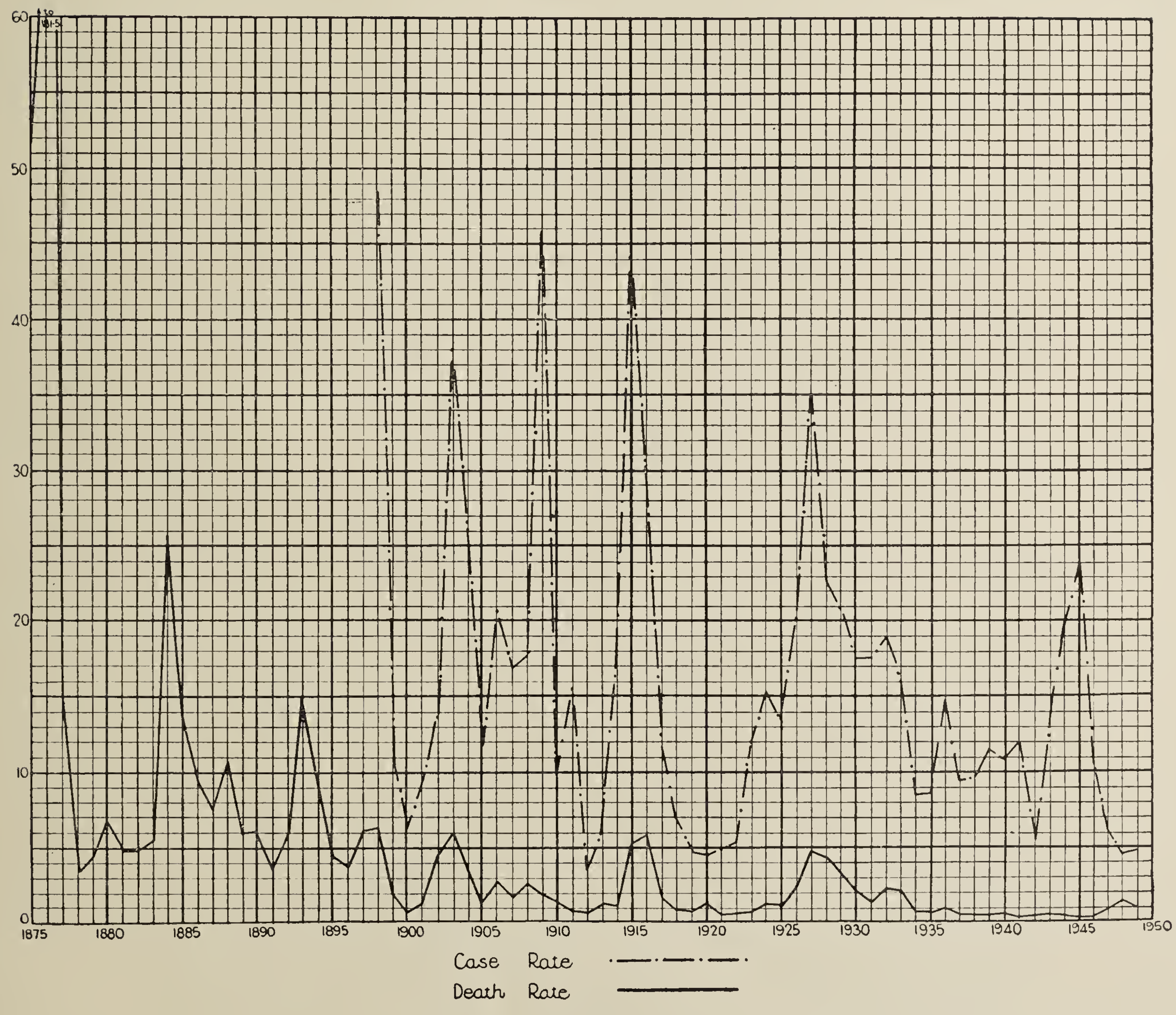


Table IX—Summary 1949.

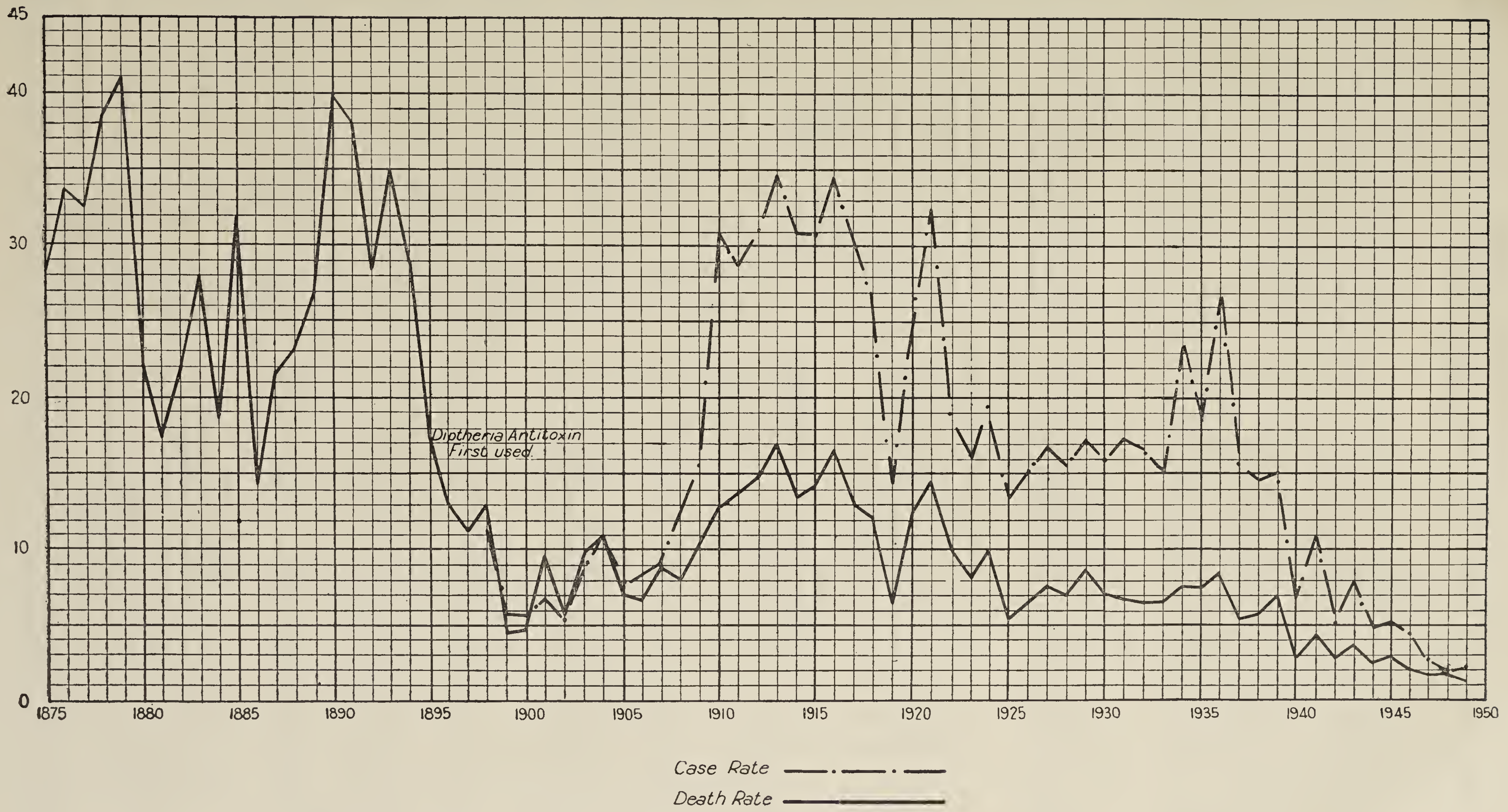
District.	Estimated Mean Population.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Infantile Paralysis.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.		Typhus Fever.		Puerperal Infection.		Tuberculosis (all forms).	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Metropolitan Health District	1,663,400	3	...	863	2	233	19	78	3	46	17	3	1	5	1	19	12	...	513
Hunter River Health District	255,280	1	...	160	...	100	2	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56
South Coast Health District	162,590	...	...	88	...	20	3	6	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Richmond-Tweed Health District	116,360	...	...	37	...	83	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	16
Mitchell Health District	119,410	...	...	91	...	11	1	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	33
Broken Hill District	29,350	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Remainder of State—																			
Municipalities	261,640	1	...	151	...	65	3	46	1	10	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	47
Shires	483,740	3	...	124	1	114	6	35	2	16	5	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	52
Unincorporated	14,620	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lord Howe Island	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory	7,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence outside the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	3,113,977	8	...	1,514	3	627	36	182	8	87	30	6	4	11	1	26	22	...	769

Undulant Fever—Cases—Metropolitan Health District	2
Richmond-Tweed Health District ...	1
Remainder of State—Shires	1
Total	4

Deaths—Nil.

GRAPH 9.

Diphtheria—
Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.
Annual Case Rate per 100,000 of Population in New South Wales, 1898–1949.



DIVISION OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Report of the Director, Division of Social Hygiene, to the Director-General of Public Health, for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

Staff.

Director.—J. Cooper Booth, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Deputy Director.—J. H. Abbott, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

Medical Officers.—F. A. Brierley, M.B. (Syd.); J. P. Barry, M.B., B.S. (Syd.).

Clerical.—L. Maher, four assistants and typiste.

Senior Clinic Assistants.—R. C. Lewry, with clinic assistant and seven attendants.

Notifications of venereal disease decreased by 1,156 to a total of 3,043, as compared with last year's total of 4,199. This was due, chiefly, to the continuing fall in the number of cases of gonorrhoea coming under notice. There was also a slight, though appreciable, decline in the number of syphilitic infections, as well as a fall in the percentage of primary and secondary conditions in the total syphilis notified.

Prophylaxis.

The facilities for prophylaxis at the divisional clinic continue to be used by a large number of men, many of whom are regular clients, and 17,116 treatments were given during the year. Eighty-six per cent of such treatments were given during the night, early morning hours and at week-ends.

Divisional Clinic.

Males, to a total of 6,576, attended for examination and treatment at the clinic in the Division of Social Hygiene and, of this number, 1,080 were patients carried forward from the previous year. The turnover of patients for the year was 80.6 per cent., which left a carryover of 1,077. Of the 5,496 patients added during the year, 1,252 (22.8 per cent.) were found to be suffering from a venereal disease.

The total attendances by all patients to the clinic was 46,267, which was 10,326 less than the previous year.

The effect of the use of penicillin is becoming more noticeable. The number of visits necessary for the satisfactory treatment of gonorrhoea is appreciably reduced and this is reflected in the decline in the total number of attendances The increasing use of penicillin in Syphilis also helps to reduce the number of visits considered necessary in the treatment of this infection and will be reflected in the declining totals if its use proves satisfactory.

Publicity.

Press publicity, with the exception of one brief period during the year, has remained quiet.

The Director of the Division gave twenty-two lectures and one broadcast during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES ACT, 1918.

Report on Notifications Received during the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Three thousand and forty-three notifications of venereal diseases were received during the year 1949, a decrease of 1,156 as compared with the previous year. The notifications received from private practitioners amounted to 12.6 per cent. of the total as compared with 20.1 per cent. in 1948 and 13.1 per cent. in 1947. The majority (89.4 per cent.) of the notifications came from the metropolitan area.

Syphilis.

There were 1,033 notifications of syphilis (780 males and 253 females), which was a decrease of 74 on the number received during the previous year. The sex ratio was 3.1 males to 1 female.

Of the cases notified 9 per cent. were being treated privately, as compared with 15.5 per cent. in 1948 and 12.7 per cent. in 1947.

Syphilis contributed 33.9 per cent. to the total notifications of venereal disease as compared with 26.4 per cent. in 1948 and 20.1 per cent. in 1947.

Of the syphilitic infections notified, 507 cases (49.2 per cent.) were classified as early infections, as compared with 618 (55.8 per cent) in 1948 and 518 (51.3 per cent) in 1947.

The notifications of syphilis gave an incidence of 33.2 per 100,000 of mean population, as compared with 36.6 in 1948 and 33.8 in 1947.

Gonorrhoea.

Of the total notifications received during the year 1,836 were for gonorrhoea (1,674 males and 162 females), a figure 1,048 below that for 1948. The sex ratio was 10.3 males to 1 female.

The notifications received from private practitioners amounted to 13.9 per cent. of the total gonorrhoea, as compared with 19.2 per cent. in 1948 and 11.7 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of gonorrhoea in the total notifications of venereal disease received during 1949 was 60.3 per cent., as compared with 60.8 per cent. in 1948 and 75.6 per cent. in 1947.

The notifications of gonorrhoea gave an incidence of 59 per 100,000 of mean population, as compared with 95.3 in 1948 and 126.9 in 1947.

Other Forms of Venereal Disease.

Soft Chancre (Chancroid).—No cases were reported.

Gonococcal Ophthalmia.—There were no notifications.

Venereal Warts.—Seventy-nine cases were notified (seventy-six males and three females).

Gleet.—There were ninety-four notifications.

Venereal Granuloma.—There was one notification (a male).

Failure to Continue Treatment.

During 1949 the names and addresses of 958 defaulters (815 males and 143 females) were notified. This figure was 99 below that for the previous year.

Because inaccurate information was given by patients or because they failed to notify change of address 329 letters were returned unclaimed.

The following table shows the percentage of defaulters who remained permanent defaulters.

Year.	Total Defaulters Notified.	Resumed Treatment, Died or Left State.	Remained in Default.	Percentage Remaining in Default.
1947	1,531	913	618	40·4
1948	1,057	653	404	38·2
1949	958	604	354	36·9

Prosecutions.

Action was taken against 411 persons for breach of section 5 of the Act (failure to continue under treatment). This is an increase of 2 over the number proceeded against during 1948.

Clinics.

Atendances at clinics for males totalled 59,585 (77.6 per cent. of this total being attendances at the clinic in the Division of Social Hygiene), as compared with 72,459 in 1948 and 84,202 in 1947.

At the clinics for females the attendances were 11,040 (60.3 per cent. of this total being attendances at the Special Clinic at the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children), as compared with 11,775 in 1948 and 12,507 in 1947. The sex ratio of attendances was 5.4 males to 1 female, as compared with 6.1 males to 1 female in 1948 and 6.7 males to 1 female in 1947.

Metropolitan District.—Ten clinics are available. Of these one is for males only and one for females only (the clinic in the Division of Social Hygiene and the special clinic at the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children).

The clinic at the Division of Social Hygiene is continuous during the day (from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Monday to Friday, and continues until 7.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Prophylactic facilities are continuously available day and night, seven days a week, and 17,116 prophylactic treatments were given during 1949.

Newcastle District.—The clinic at the Royal Newcastle Hospital provided 74.2 per cent. of the notifications of venereal disease from the Newcastle district. Prophylactic facilities are available at the hospital.

District General Hospitals.—Treatment is available at country hospitals.

Bed Accommodiation.—Beds are available in the metropolitan area for males and females as required.

Pathological Examinations.

During 1949 the pathological laboratories carried out 47,070 serologic tests for venereal disease.

Smears examined for the presence or otherwise of gonococci totalled 5,166.

Seven hundred and thirty-six examinations were made for treponema pallidum (699 in the clinic in the Division of Social Hygiene) as compared with 687 for the previous year.

The following Tables are appended:—

Table 1.—Notifications received during 1949 arranged in order of district from which notifications came.

Table 2.—Return of cases of venereal disease notified during 1949, showing forms of disease and age and sex of patient.

Table 3.—Summary of total attendances at various public clinics during 1949.

Table I.—Notifications received during 1947 to 1949, arranged in order of districts.

	Metropolitan Area.			Newcastle District.			Remainder of State.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Gonorrhoea	3,255	2,642	1,618	407	161	147	128	81	71
Syphilis	866	1,021	930	41	42	51	103	44	52
Soft Chancre	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gleet	101	114	94	1	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Warts ...	86	85	78	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gon. Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal Granuloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	4,329	3,871	2,720	449	203	198	233	125	125

Table 2.—Return of Cases of Venereal Diseases notified during 1949 showing forms of Disease and Age and Sex of Patient.

	0–5.		6–10.		11–15.		16–20.		21–25.		26–30.		31–35.		36–40.		41–45.		46–50.		Over 50.		Age not Stated.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gonorrhoea	...	1	...	2	4	2	172	29	467	54	376	32	243	18	140	12	86	6	50	4	51	1	85	1	1,674	162	1,836
Syphilis	4	3	3	...	1	3	40	33	154	55	152	45	124	29	85	30	51	12	34	13	85	26	47	4	780	253	1,033
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	...	17	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	94	...	94
Venereal Warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	27	...	25	...	7	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	76	3	79
Gon. Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Granuloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	4	4	3	2	5	5	224	63	651	109	586	77	392	47	240	43	149	18	93	17	146	28	132	5	2,625	418	3,043

Table 3.—Table showing Annual Attendance Returns at Public Clinics for Treatment of Venereal Diseases—1947, 1948 and 1949, inclusive

Year.	Attendances.			New Cases.					
				Gonorrhoea.			Syphilis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
				Health Department Clinic.					
1947	66,817	...	66,817	1,486	...	1,486	321	...	321
1948	56,593	...	56,593	1,131	...	1,131	319	...	319
1949	46,267	...	46,267	819	...	819	358	...	358
				Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.					
1947	8,080	2,360	10,440	389	35	424	69	52	121
1948	6,471	1,573	8,044	261	37	298	120	50	170
1949	3,854	717	4,571	116	5	121	168	32	200
				Sydney Hospital.					
1947	4,396	906	6,002	455	5	460	37	18	55
1948	5,597	1,353	6,950	351	9	360	64	29	93
1949	4,459	1,302	5,761	202	6	208	36	38	74
				Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.					
1947	213	406	619	...	3	3	2	3	5
1948	84	402	486	1	6	7	2	4	6
1949	50	272	322	1	4	5	2	3	5
				Royal South Sydney Hospital.					
1947	145	125	270	4	1	5	2	...	2
1948	191	51	242	2	1	3	4	1	5
1949	141	45	186	5	...	5	2	1	3
				Royal North Shore Hospital.					
1947	722	727	1,449	17	...	17	10	9	19
1948	727	724	1,451	23	2	25	12	8	20
1949	346	616	962	15	...	15	4	9	13
				Newcastle District Hospital.					
1947	3,126	1,091	4,217	136	16	152	21	5	26
1948	2,252	1,360	3,612	98	13	111	22	12	34
1949	4,236	1,415	5,651	91	12	103	31	13	44
				Rachel Forster Hospital for Women.					
1947	...	6,327	6,327	...	203	203	...	74	74
1948	...	6,278	6,278	...	112	112	...	94	94
1949	...	6,663	6,663	...	80	80	...	95	95
				Parramatta District Hospital.					
1947	287	107	394	10	1	11	3	1	4
1948	244	34	278	7	...	7	4	3	7
1949	232	10	242	1	...	1	2	...	2

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS).

Meetings.

The Consultative Council for the Physically Handicapped continued to meet under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. H. M. Stephen. Six meetings were held of the Council, and eleven of the Executive Committee.

Personnel.

Dr. H. G. Wallace, Acting Director General of Public Health, was temporarily appointed to the Council as from 17th August, 1949, replacing Dr. E. S. Morris while the latter was engaged on special duties.

Dr. C. J. M. Walters, General Superintendent of the Prince Henry Hospital, was appointed as from 21st September, 1949, to represent the Prince Henry Hospital.

Mrs. Philcox resigned her position as co-opted representative of the Occupational Therapists' Association, owing to pressure of work on her appointment as Director of the Occupational Therapy Training Centre.

*Notifications.

One hundred and eighty-three confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified during 1949.

Sex.—Table 1.—

Males, 111 cases	60.65 per cent.
Females, 72 „	39.35 per cent.

Age.—Sixty-six point one per cent. of the cases were under the age of 15 years.

The youngest reported was aged 5 months (recovered); the oldest 58 years (died).

Table 2.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.
Under 1 year	2	1	3	1·7
1–4 years	23	17	40	21·9
5–9 „	34	17	51	27·8
10–14 „	19	8	27	14·7
15–19 „	13	12	25	13·7
20–24 „	7	6	13	7·1
25–29 „	3	5	8	4·3
30–34 „	4	2	6	3·3
35–39 „	1	2	3	1·7
40 years and over	5	2	7	3·8
Total	111	72	183	100·0

Cancellations.—An additional fifteen notifications were later cancelled owing to amended diagnoses:—

Guillain Barre Syndrome, 3; cerebral thrombosis, 1; encephalitis, 1; Landry's paralysis, 2; influenza, 2; peripheral neuritis, 1; rheumatism, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; hysteria, 1; for observation only, 2.

Date of Onset.—Monthly incidence according to the date of onset of illness in the 183 cases was as follows:—

Table 3.

	Cases.
1948—December	6
1949—January	10
February	10
March	11
April	9
May	9
June	7
July	7
August	8
September	15
October	29
November	23
December	39
	183

Distribution.—

Eighty cases were from the metropolitan area.

One hundred and three from the following rural districts:

Mitchell Health District—Seven (1 from Bathurst Migrant Centre); Richmond-Tweed Health District, 1; South Coast Health District, 5; Hunter River Health District, 9 (1 from Greta Migrant Camp).

Shires.—Gosford, 10; Macleay, 3; Culcairn, 3; Colo, 2; Hume, 2; Mitchell, 2; Patrick Plains, 2; Wakool, 2; Wellington, 1; Waradgery, 1; Coonabarabran, 1 Waugoola, 1; Guyra, 1; Murray, 1; Boree, 1; Coolah, 1; Kyeamba (Uranquinty Migrant Centre), 1; Burrangong, 1; Baulkham Hills, 1.

Municipalities.—Wagga Wagga, 33; Albury, 3; Balranald, 2; Inverell, 1; Windsor, 1; Narrandera, 1; Penrith, 1; Kempsey, 1; Murrumburrah, 1.

Hospital Accommodation.—

Ninety-three cases were admitted to metropolitan hospitals:

	Cases.
Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children	64
The Prince Henry Hospital	26
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital	1
Auburn District Hospital	1
Repatriation General Hospital, Concord	1

Eighty-one cases were admitted to the following country hospitals:—

	Cases.
Wagga Wagga Base Hospital	37
Albury District Hospital	8
Royal Newcastle Hospital	5
Dangar Cottage Hospital, Singleton	4
Macleay District Hospital	4
Maitland Hospital	3
Wollongong District Hospital	2
Balranald District Hospital	2
Inverell District Hospital	2
Orange Base Hospital	2
Bathurst District Hospital	2

Lithgow, Berrima, Hay, Blue Mts. Dist. Anzac Memorial, Cowra Migrant Centre, Deniliquin, Renwick, Harden, Mudgee and Young Hospitals—each 1 case.

Nine cases were nursed at home.

Type of Illness.—Of the 183 cases notified, information was obtained regarding the type of illness in 178 instances.

Table 4.

178 cases.

Cases.	Per cent.	Type.
57	33	Non-paralytic
106	59	Spinal paralytic
15	8	Bulbar-or bulbo-spinal

Of the 121 known paralytic cases 119 were followed up from 6-18 months after the onset of illness:—*

Table 5.—Results in 119 paralytic cases 6-18 months after illness:—

Cases.	Per cent.	Result.
45	38	Complete recovery.
41	34	Slight to moderate weakness with slight disability.
26	22	Severe residual paralysis (19 of these cases are still in hospital).
7	6	Fatal.

Table 6.—Forms of paralysis and results—in 119 cases.

Form.	Cases.	Per cent.	Complete recovery.	Sl. to mod. res. par.	Severe res. par.	Fatal.
Spinal	104	87·3	38 (36·6%)	40 (38·4%)	25 (24%)	1 (1%)
Bulbar—or bulbo-spinal	15	12·7	7 (46·6%)	1 (6·7%)	1 (6.7%)	6 (40%)

Deaths.—

Seven of the 183 cases died—3.8 per cent. of the total.
Five were males—4.5 per cent. of the total males.
Two were females—2.8 per cent. of the total females.

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* Compiled as from date of onset.

* This report was prepared in November 1950.

TABLE 7.

Notification Number.	Case.	Sex.	Age at Onset.	Duration of Illness.	Form.	Remarks.
1949— 50	1	M.	21 years	7 mths.	Bulbo-spinal	Laryngeal and intercostal muscles severely affected. Died in Melbourne, December, 1949.
52	2	M.	10 ,,	6 days	Spinal	Normal activities till day of onset.
60	3	M.	22 ,,	24 hrs.	Bulbar	Had cold in head for two weeks previous to onset. On that day worked out of doors in bleak wind.
103	4	M.	18 ,,	4 days	Bulbo-spinal	Travelling between Gundagai and Wagga Wagga until 3rd day of illness. Died 24 hours after admission to hospital.
146	5	F.	18 ,,	6 ,,	Bulbo-spinal	Routine activity until onset of sunptoms—then bed.
165	6	F.	7 ,,	6 ,,	Bulbar	Normal activities until 3rd day after onset of symptoms—headache, vomiting, pain in axillae. (Sister developed poliomyelitis 5 days later. Spinal—slight residual paresis)
186	7	M.	58 ,,	6 ,,	Bulbo-spinal	Collapsed at work. (Fitter in Railway workshops).

Three other deaths from poliomyelitis occurred in 1949:—

TABLE 8.

Notication Number.	Case.	Sex	Age at Onset.	Duration of Illness.	Form	Remarks.
1950— 10	1	M.	14 yrs.	4 days	Bulbar	Tonsillectomy 2 weeks previous to onset. (Mother had been in hospital with vomiting attack for 1 day. Brother developed non-paralytic poliomyelitis 2 days later—recovered).
1945— 669	2	F.	8 ,,	4 yrs.	Spinal	Very severely paralysed. Developed double pneumonia.
1946— 252	3	M.	21 ,,	3 ,,	...	Severe paralysis. Respiratory infection with acute myocardial failure.

After-care.

The Council continued to follow-up notified cases of poliomyelitis, and endeavoured to ensure that all received adequate treatment and after-care.

When arrangements were necessary for domiciliary treatment or for rehabilitation, the almoner and medical officer visited patients in their homes or in institutions. Institutions were also visited for the purpose of obtaining clinical records of poliomyelitis patients.

In view of recent advances in epidemiology, additional items were listed on the questionnaires sent to medical practitioners.

Following suggestions made by members of a special committee sent to investigate procedure during the Victorian epidemic, the Council recommended to the Minister for Health that activities relating to poliomyelitis control be extended.

Statements regarding precautions appeared in city and country press, and over the radio.

A new pamphlet was prepared and widely distributed.

A documentary film "Poliomyelitis—Early Diagnosis and Management" was purchased from the National Film Library for showing in hosiptals throughout the State. The film was shown by the Medical Officers of Health in the South Coast, Mitchell, Newcastle and Richmond-Tweed Health Districts, and at the following hospitals: Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Wagga Wagga Base, Hornsby and District, Temora and District, Dubbo Base, Albury District, Orange Base, Tamworth Base and Young District Hospitals.

Country hospitals were given the opportunity of sending staff to either the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children or the Prince Henry Hospital for special training in the nursing of poliomyelitis.

Teams of ten consultant physicians in the metropolitan and three in the Newcastle areas were appointed to assist medical practitioners in the diagnosis of suspected cases of poliomyelitis.

Through the co-operation of the orthopaedic group of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, and the Australian Orthopaedic Association, New South Wales Branch, arrangements were made for consultant orthopaedic surgeons to visit country centres and advise on the after-care of poliomyelitis.

Administration of After-care Grant in 1949.

Assistance Given.	Number of Cases Assisted.	Expenditure. £ s. d.
Muscle re-education at Far West Home, Manly.	5	32 6 8
Muscle re-education to patients unable to travel to Out-patient Departments.	4	110 5 0
Payment for appliances........................	3	58 5 0
	Total	200 16 8

Towards the end of the year an increased number of cases applied for financial assistance for domiciliary physiotherapy, and it is anticipated that this expenditure will be considerably greater during 1950.

Case illustrating after-care assistance given by Council:—

V.G., aet 24 years, air hostess—contracted poliomyelitis in November, 1948. She was discharged from hospital in June, 1949, but as she lived in an upstairs flat at a distant seaside suburb, transport to an orthopaedic clinic was impracticable. The Council paid for physiotherapy for a period of twelve months. This patient is now ambulatory with the aid of a lock-knee caliper, and is driving a Tait-controlled car. She hopes soon to be able to travel to and from the city and obtain a clerical position.

Vocational Training.

In view of the difficulty in finding a property suitable for conversion into a hostel for country trainees, the Council decided to leave this plan in abeyance.

Expenditure in connection with Vocational Training amounted to £241 1s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
Accommodation	104	5	0
Transport	10	14	1
Fees and Equipment	126	2	5
	241	1	6

Seven persons were assisted with training during this year. Five were still in training in December, 1949:

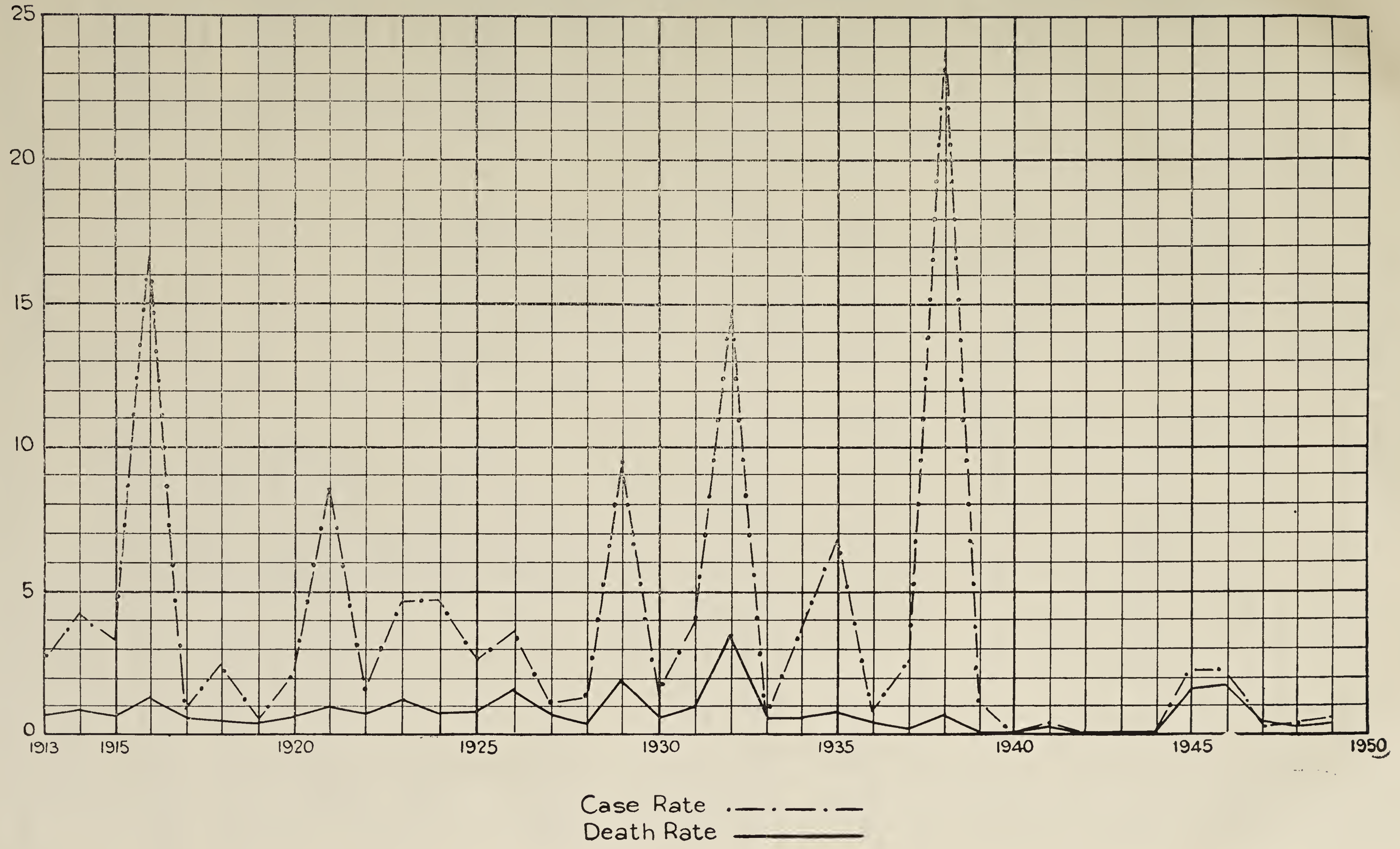
1. *W.W.* (M), aet 20 yrs. (poliomyelitis and osteomyelitis). Referred to in report for 1948. Passed his first year examination at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.
2. *L.W.* (M), aet 18 yrs (osteomyelitis). Referred to in 1948 report. Continued his correspondence course in accountancy.
3. *G.C.* (M), aet 14 yrs. (cerebral haemorrhage). Referred to in 1948 report. Continued with tuition in basketry, weaving and leather work.
4. *R.E.* (M) aet 6 yrs., had a history of encephalitis, followed by behaviour difficulties and backwardness in speech. He was recommended for occupational therapy, as a preliminary to speech therapy and kindergarten routine. As the parents were unable to afford the treatment, the Council assisted with fees.
5. *L.J.* (M), aet 13 yrs., with a history of bad eyesight, ataxia, and fits, was referred by the Department of Education for Vocational Training. The Council has paid for weekly lessons in basketry at the occupational therapy centre, and he has made steady progress.

Of the two remaining trainees—

1. *N.F.* (F), aet 16 yrs., completed her clerical course at a business college and obtained a position.
2. *J.McV.* (M), ceased training owing to psychological difficulties.

GRAPH 10.

Infantile Paralysis—Annual Death Rate and Case Rate per 100,000 of the Population in New South Wales, 1913–1949.



B. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Government Analyst.—Harold B. Taylor, M.C., V.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.I.

Second Government Analyst.—Arthur D. Dibley, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.

Senior Assistant Government Analyst.—Robert G. O'Brien, A.S.T.C., F.R.A.C.I.

Analysts.—Ernest S. Ogg, B.Sc. (Hon.), A.R.A.C.I.; William F. Fisher, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.; Thomas A. McDonald, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.; Anthony Dadour, B.Sc.; Lister Clark, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.; John Plowman, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.; J. W. G. Neuhaus, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I.; G. E. Whiteman, B.Sc.; C. Anderson, B.Sc.

Laboratory Assistants.—Victor Williams; John A. Horan, H.D.D.; N. Piper.

Laboratory Assistants-in-training.—Barry Neill; Harry Middleton.

Laboratory Attendant.—Ivan Ratcliffe.
Shorthandwriter and Typist.—Marie Kemp.
Office Assistants.—Vera Spiers; Margaret Ryan.

The number of samples examined in the chemical laboratory during the year 1949 amounted to 24,637, comprising 21,831 samples submitted in connection with the administration of the Pure Food Act, and 2,806 samples examined for the public services of the State and miscellaneous authorities.

Numerically, milk was the principal subject of investigation under the Pure Food Act; a total of 16,146 samples were examined, including 6,621 samples collected in the metropolitan area by food, municipal and shire inspectors, 2,678 samples collected by the same authorities in country districts, and 6,847 samples submitted by the Milk Board.

Of the total number of milks collected in the metropolitan area, 2.19 per cent. contravened the standard, while 9.43 of those collected in the country, and 2.38 per cent. of the samples submitted by the Milk Board failed to conform.

The following table gives particulars of the districts of collection and the kind and proportion of adulterations found:

District of collection	Metropolitan Area.		Country Districts.		Submitted by Milk Board.		Total.	
Number of milk samples collected	6,621		2,678		6,847		16,146	
Number and proportion of adulterated samples—	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Deficient in milk-fat	60	0·91	152	5·67	96	1·41	308	1·91
Contained added water	80	1·21	91	3·43	64	0·93	235	1·45
Deficient in milk-fat and contained added water	5	0·07	9	0·33	3	0·04	17	0·11
Total adulterations	145	2·19	252	9·43	163	2·38	560	3·47

The samples other than milk submitted in connection with the administration of the Pure Food Act amounted to 5,685, of which 547 were found to be adulterated or falsely described.

The following table gives particulars of the whole of the food and drug adulterations recorded:

Nature of Sample.	Number of Adulterated Samples.	Particulars of Adulteration.
Acetylsalicylic acid powders.	6	Showed evidence of contamination.
Apple pack	1	Unsuitable for sale.
Baking powder	1	Deficient in available carbon dioxide.
,, ,,	1	Deficient in available carbon dioxide and contained excess aluminium compounds.
Beer (Tonic Ale)	1	Incorrectly labelled.
,, Waste	4	No methyl violet present.
,, Horehound	2	Contained excess saccharin.
Bread	54	Physical characteristics unsatisfactory.
,, White	1	Contained excess moisture.
,, Brown	32	Deficient in crude fibre.
,, Wholemeal	4	Deficient in crude fibre.
,, Wheatmeal	11	Deficient in crude fibre.
Brine	6	Found to contain foreign. matter and impurities.
Butter, tinned	2	Blown and unfit for human consumption.
Cake mix, chocolate	1	Incorrectly labelled.
Cashew nuts	2	Insect infected and unsuitable for human consumption.
Cherry drink	1	Incorrectly labelled.
Chocolate confectionery	3	Contained foreign fat.
Cream substitute	3	Found to contain artificial colouring matter and a foreign substance giving the reactions of peroxide.
Carried forward	136	
Brought forward	136	
Creaming soda drinks	1	Incorrectly labelled.
,, ,, ,,	2	Found to contain saccharin.
Custard powder substitute	1	Incorrectly labelled.
Dates	1	Dirty and unsuitable for sale.
Fish	5	Unsuitable for human consumption.
,, tinned	8	Incorrectly labelled.
,, ,,	1	Proportion of tins blown.
,, ,,	6	Unsuitable for sale.
,, (salmon)	1	Found to be barracoota.
Fish paste	1	Not labelled in accordance with regulation.
Fruit cup drinks	2	Found to contain saccharin.
Fruit punch drinks	2	Found to contain saccharin.
Fruits, mixed	1	Infested with insects.
Ginger ale	3	Found to contain saccharin.
Grapefruit drinks	2	Found to contain saccharin.
Jam	3	Deficient in fruit and incorrectly labelled.
,, Pulp	1	Contained excess preservative.
Kola	4	Found to contain saccharin.
Lemon butter	2	Found to contain foreign fat.
Lemon drinks	14	Found to contain saccharin.
,, ,,	1	Two preservatives used.
,, ,,	1	Incorrectly labelled.
,, ,,	2	Deficient in fruit juice.
Lemon spread	1	Found to contain foreign fat.
Lime drinks	7	Found to contain saccharin.
Carried forward	209	

Nature of Sample.	Number of Adulterated Samples.	Particulars of Adulteration.
Brought forward	209	
Lime drinks	1	Incorrectly labelled.
Meat, fresh	6	Illegally preservatised.
,, minced	127	,, ,,
,, sausages	149	Excess of permitted preservative.
,, ,, ...	1	Contained aniline dyestuff.
,, Tripe	2	Illegally preservatised.
,, ,, ...	5	Did not comply with limits of pH.
,, Pie	1	Contained rat excreta.
,, Pastie	1	Unfit for human consumption.
Milk, Fresh....................	308	Deficient in milk-fat.
,, ,, ...	235	Contained added water.
,, ,, ...	17	Deficient in milk-fat and contained added water.
,, condensed..............	1	Unsuitable for human consumption.
,, powdered	1	Unsuitable for human consumption.
Ointment, medicinal.........	1	Contaminated with ti-tree oil.
Orange drinks, etc.	3	Unfit for sale.
,, ,, ,, ...	8	Found to contain saccharin.
,, ,, ,, ...	2	Incorrectly labelled.
Orange juice, pure, tinned	1	Cans badly corroded.
Orange and grapefruit juice, tinned	1	,, ,, ,,
Peas, tinned	1	Artificially coloured.
Pickles, sweet mustard......	1	Found to contain benzoic acid.
Pineapple drinks	2	Found to contain saccharin.
Potato chips	1	Unfit for human consumption.
Raspberry drink	1	Found to contain saccharin.
Sodium bicarbonate	1	Found to be borax.
Sparkle Drink	1	Found to contain saccharin.
Spirits	3	Contained added water.
,, ...	1	Found to be underproof.
Sugar, raw	2	Dirty and unsuitable for sale.
Tablets, medicinal............	2	Unfit for sale.
Tea	1	Mouldy and unfit for human consumption.
Tea tablets	1	Artificially coloured.
Tomato, fresh	1	Contained excessive arsenical spray.
Tomato sauce	1	Contained benzoic acid.
Tomato Paste (tinned)......	3	Blown and unsuitable for human consumption.
Vinegar	1	Incorrectly labelled.
Walnuts	1	Unfit for human consumption.
Wine	2	Unsuitable for human consumption.
Total	1,107	

Samples Submitted for the Public Services of the State.

The samples submitted for the public services of the State amounted to 2,806, a brief summary of which is shown hereunder:—

Subsidised Institutions required the examination of 422 samples consisting of blood, cerebrospinal fluid, foodstuffs, drugs, urine, viscera, etc.

The *Government Stores Department* submitted 503 samples for examination, including drugs and pharmacopoeial substances, inks, insecticides, lubricants, paint, soaps, etc.

Police Authorities forwarded 920 exhibits for examination in connection with criminal investigations, and eleven in regard to the administration of the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act. The following table gives details of the various charges investigated:—

Particulars of Charge.	Number of Exhibits.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.	
Alleged doping of racehorses	2
Alleged shooting	1
Arsenical poisoning	12
Attempted poisoning	16
Break, enter with intent to steal	4
Break, enter and steal	8
Causing grievous bodily harm	2
Counterfeiting	3
Driving under the influence	6
Driving under the influence and fail to stop	3
False pretences	6
Goods in custody	3
Malicious damage to property	1
Manslaughter	2
Manslaughter and drive under the influence	1
Murder	7
Negligent driving	1
Rape	2
Suspected poisoning........................	56
Uncertified deaths	463
Miscellaneous	53
	662
POLICE OFFENCES AMENDMENT (DRUGS) ACT.	
Mariuhana	7
Morphine	1
Pethidine hydrochloride and diamorphine hydrochloride	2
Phenobarbitone	1
Total Exhibits	673

Coroners' Enquiries.

Coroners required the examination of exhibits in connection with 247 deaths which formed the subject of police investigation. The following table gives particulars of the results of chemical examination:—

Nature of Exhibit.	Result of Chemical Examination.	Number of Deaths.
Viscera (Stomach and contents, intestines and solid organs).	Negative for poison	50
,, ,, ...	Arsenic	8
,, ,, ...	Barbital	1
,, ,, ...	Barbiturate	4
,, ,, ...	Bromine	1
,, ,, ...	Chloral hydrate	4
,, ,, ...	Chloral hydrate and potassium bromide ...	1
,, ,, ...	Codeine	1
,, ,, ...	Cyanide............	4
,, ,, ...	Mercury	1
,, ,, ...	Methyl salicylate	1
,, ,, ...	Morphine	1
,, ,, ...	Nembutal	2
,, ,, ...	Nicotine	2
,, ,, ...	Paraldehyde	1
,, ,, ...	Pentobarbitone	1
,, ,, ...	Phenobarbital	1
,, ,, ...	Phenobarbitone	3
,, ,, ...	Phenols	1
,, ,, ...	Quinine	1
,, ,, ...	Salicylic acid	1
,, ,, ...	Strychnine	15
,, ,, ...	Thallium	1
,, ,, ...	Veronal	1
Viscera and blood	Positive for salicylic acid and alcohol......	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for strychnine and alcohol	1
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison; positive for alcohol...	4
,, ,, ...	Positive for arsenic and alcohol	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for arsenic; positive for carbon monoxide.	1
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison and alcohol	3
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison; positive for carbon monoxide.	2
,, ,, ...	Positive for phenobarbitone	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for phenobarbitone and alcohol...	1
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison; positive for drowning	1
Viscera and urine	Positive for acetylsalicylic acid and alcohol.	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for cyanide and alcohol	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for phenobarbitone and alcohol...	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for phenobarbital and alcohol ...	1
,, ,, ...	Positive for barbiturate	2
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison and alcohol	3
,, ,, ...	Negative for poison; positive for alcohol...	2
Urine and blood	Positive for alcohol	6
Blood	Positive for alcohol	55
,, ...	Negative for alcohol	8
,, ...	Positive for carbon monoxide	13
,, ...	Negative for carbon monoxide............	3
,, ...	Positive for drowning	2
,, ...	Positive for alcohol; positive for carbon monoxide.	1
Urine	Positive for alcohol	24
,, ...	Negative for barbiturate	1
	Total Deaths	247

The *Police Department* also submitted three exhibits of animal viscera for examination in connection with the suspected poisoning of animals and, in each case, results were found to be negative.

State Municipal and Departmental Authorities submitted 364 samples of water in connection with the supervision and chemical treatment of water supplies and swimming pools in country districts, and 114 samples for examination for the purpose of checking the efficiency of sewage installations and the control of the discharge of trade wastes and drainage into public places.

Industrial Hygiene Authorities submitted 253 samples for examination in connection with claims under the Workers' Compensation Act, the diagnosis of illness due to occupational causes, conditions of employment in workshops and factories, the ventilation of public halls and theatres, etc.

Miscellaneous Authorities submitted 227 samples for examination including foodstuffs, blood, disinfectants, bedding materials, lubricants, medicines, human hair and nails, urine, etc.

H. B. TAYLOR,
Government Analyst.

TABLE I.—Samples examined during the year 1949 for the purposes of the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908.

Nature of Sample.	Submitted by.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated or Falsely Described.
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Food Inspectors	38	6
A.P.C. Tablets	,, ,,	1	0
Apple Pack	,, ,,	1	1
,, Juice	,, ,,	3	0
Baking Powder	,, ,,	4	2
Beer	,, ,,	21	7
Bread	,, ,,	243	102
,, Shortening	,, ,,	1	0
Breakfast Food	,, ,,	2	0
Brine	,, ,,	6	6
Butter, Tinned	,, ,,	17	2
Cabbages	,, ,,	2	0
Caffeine Citrate	,, ,,	1	0
Cake mix, Chocolate	,, ,,	1	1
Capers	,, ,,	2	0
Cashew Nuts	,, ,,	2	2
Catarrh Cure	,, ,,	1	0
Celery	,, ,,	1	0
Cherry Drinks	,, ,,	2	1
Chocolate Sauce	,, ,,	1	0
Cider	,, ,,	1	0
Citrus Cup Drinks	,, ,,	3	0
Cocoa	,, ,,	2	0
Cocktail Drinks	,, ,,	2	0
Coconut, Desiccated	,, ,,	1	0
Cod Liver Oil	,, ,,	1	0
Coffee and Chicory	,, ,,	1	0
Confectionery, Chocolate	,, ,,	10	3
Cream	,, ,,	113	0
,,	Milk Board Inspectors	116	0
,, Substitutes	Food Inspectors	12	3
,, of Tartar	,, ,,	2	0
Creaming Soda Drinks	,, ,,	6	3
Custard Powder Substitute	,, ,,	1	1
Dates	,, ,,	1	1
Denture Powder	,, ,,	1	0
Disinfectants	,, ,,	11	0
Doughnuts	,, ,,	1	0
Doughnut Mix	,, ,,	1	0
Dugong Oil	,, ,,	1	0
Fairy Floss	,, ,,	4	0
Fats	,, ,,	4	0
Fish	,, ,,	37	21
,, Paste	,, ,,	1	1
Flour	,, ,,	10	0
Foodstuffs from railway consignment.	,, ,,	7	0
Fruit Cup Drinks	,, ,,	2	2
,, Punch Drinks	,, ,,	3	2
Fruits, Mixed	,, ,,	1	1
Gelatine	,, ,,	2	0
Ginger Ale	,, ,,	6	3
Glucose	,, ,,	1	0
Grapefruit Drinks	,, ,,	7	2
Hair Preparations	,, ,,	4	0
Honey	,, ,,	7	0
Ice Blocks	,, ,,	1	0
,, Cream	,, ,,	30	0
Insecticide	,, ,,	1	0
Jam	,, ,,	9	4
Jelly Crystals	,, ,,	9	0
Kola	,, ,,	12	4
Lactose	,, ,,	3	0
Lemon Butter	,, ,,	11	2
,, Drinks, etc.	,, ,,	68	18
,, Spread	,, ,,	1	1
Lettuce	,, ,,	4	0
Lime Drinks	,, ,,	22	8
Mandarin Flavoured Drink	,, ,,	1	0
Margarine	,, ,,	5	0
Meat, fresh	,, ,,	569	5
,, ,,	Municipal Inspectors	1	1
,, Minced	Food Inspectors	1.140	122
,, ,,	Municipal Inspectors	78	5
,, Sausages	Food Inspectors	2.046	133
Meat Sausages	Municipal Inspectors	107	17
,, Tripe	Food Inspectors	244	6
,, ,,	Municipal Inspectors	2	1
,, Smallgoods	Food Inspectors	263	0
,, Tinned	,, ,,	6	0
,, Pies	,, ,,	10	2
,, Sausage Filling	,, ,,	1	0
,, Rabbit	,, ,,	2	0
,, with Sawdust	,, ,,	2	0
,, Corned	,, ,,	1	0
Milk, Fresh	Food Inspectors, Metropolitan Districts.	5,330	136
,,	Municipal and Shire Inspectors, Metropolitan Districts.	1,291	2
,, ,,	Food Inspectors, Country Districts.	1,255	151
,, ,,	Municipal and Shire Inspectors, Country Districts.	1,423	120
,, ,,	Milk Board	6,847	151
,, ,,	Food Inspectors	1	0
,, ,,	,, ,,	2	1
,, ,,	,, ,,	3	1
Milk and Cream	,, ,,	1	0
Ointment, Medicinal	,, ,,	1	1
Olive Oil	,, ,,	7	0
Orange Drinks, etc.	,, ,,	45	13
,, Juice	,, ,,	1	1
,, and Grapefruit Juice	,, ,,	1	1
,, and Lemon Drinks	,, ,,	1	0
Passionfruit Butter	,, ,,	1	0
,, Drinks	,, ,,	7	0
Pears, Tinned	,, ,,	3	0
Peas, tinned	,, ,,	1	1
Phenacetin	,, ,,	4	0
Pickles, Mustard	,, ,,	1	1
Pineapple Drinks	,, ,,	5	2
Potato Chips	,, ,,	1	1
Powders, Medicinal	,, ,,	1	0
Pressure Toasters	,, ,,	6	0
Raspberry Drink	,, ,,	1	1
Reducing Capsules	,, ,,	1	0
Salad Dressing	,, ,,	2	0
Savoury Chips	,, ,,	1	0
Semolina	,, ,,	5	0
Soap	,, ,,	6	0
Sodium Bicarbonate	,, ,,	1	1
Soup, Tomato	,, ,,	1	0
Sparkle Drink	,, ,,	1	1
Spinach	,, ,,	1	0
Spirits	,, ,,	123	4
Sugar, Raw	,, ,,	2	2
Sulphadiazine Tablets	,, ,,	6	0
Tablets, Medicinal	,, ,,	3	2
Tea	,, ,,	12	1
Tea Tablets	,, ,,	1	1
Timber	,, ,,	2	0
Tomato, Fresh	Municipal Inspectors	1	1
Tomato Sauce	Food Inspectors	4	1
,, Paste, Tinned	,, ,,	6	3
,, Juice	,, ,,	1	0
,, Pulp	,, ,,	1	0
Toothpaste	,, ,,	5	0
Triple Sulphur Tablets	,, ,,	5	0
Tung Nuts	,, ,,	1	0
Vanilla Essence	,, ,,	1	0
Vinegar	,, ,,	2	1
Walnuts	,, ,,	1	1
Wheat, Pearled	,, ,,	1	0
Wine	,, ,,	12	2
Total		21,831	1,107

TABLE II.—Samples examined during the year 1949 for the Public Services of the State.

Authority Submitting.	Nature of Sample.	Number of Samples.
Subsidised Institutions	Blood	3
	Bone	1
	Bread	67
	Cerebrospinal Fluid	2
	Faeces	1
	Fish, Smoked	1
	Hair, Human	30
	Lemon Drink	2
	Meat, Fresh	183
	Milk, Human	31
	,, Fresh	2
	Nails, Human	25
	Procaine Hydrochloride	1
	Stomach Contents	6
	Tablets	1
	Tins	2
	Urine	57
	Viscera	5
	Vomit	1
	Wetting Agent	1

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Authority Submitting.	Nature of Sample.	Number of Samples.
Government Stores Department ...	Acacia, Gum	1
	Acetic Acid	2
	Acetone	2
	Aconite Liniment	1
	Alcohol, Absolute	19
	Alum, Powdered	3
	Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of	2
	Ammonium Acetate, Concentrated Solution of.	7
	Ammonium Benzoate	2
	,, Carbonate	1
	,, Chloride	3
	Antimony, Tincture of	1
	A.P.C. Tablets	1
	Ascorbic Acid Tablets	1
	Aspirin Tablets	3
	Barium Sulphate	74
	Belladonna, Tincture of	5
	Benedict's Solution	3
	Benzoic Acid	1
	Borax Powder	1
	Caffeine, Pure	1
	Caffeine Citrate	1
	Calcium Gluconate	2
	,, Hydroxide	2
	,, Lactate	2
	Calomel Tablets	2
	Camphorated Oil	1
	Cascara Sagrada, Liquid Extract	2
	,, Sagrada Tablets	1
	Chalk, Precipitated	6
	Chloral Hydrate	1
	Chloroform	43
	Cleansers	22
	Cloves, Oil of	1
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	1
	Codeine Phosphate Tablets	4
	Colchicum, Tincture of	1
	Collodion, Flexile	1
	,, Surgical	1
	Copper Sulphate	1
	Digitalis, Concentrated Tincture of	1
	Disinfectants	29
	Ephedrine Hydrochloride Tablets...	2
	,, and Phenobarbitone ...	1
	,, Sulphate Tablets	2
	Ergot and Strychnine	1
	Ergot, Liquid Extract	4
	Ether, Anaesthetic	3
	Fehlings Solution No. 2	1
	Ferric Perchloride, Strong Solution of.	2
	,, ,, Tincture of ...	1
	Ferrous Phosphate, Compound Syrup of.	1
	,, Sulphate, Compound Tablets of.	3
	Gentian, Compound Solution of ...	3
	Glycerin and Borax	3
	Glycerophosphates, Compound Syrup of.	2
	Guaiacum, Tincture of	5
	Hexamine Tablets	1
	Hydrochloric Acid, Dilute	2
	Hypophosphites, Compound Syrup	1
	Ink, Blue Black	2
	Ink Powder	1
	Insecticides	3
	Iodine, Weak Solution of	6
	,, Strong Solution of	1
	Ipecacuanha, Liquid Extract of ...	1
	,, Tincture of	2
	Lanoline, Anhydrous	1
	Lead	1
	Liquorice, Compound Powder	2
	Lubricants	14
	Magnesium Carbonate, Light	3
	,, ,, Heavy	1
	Mandl's Pigment	1
	Mercuric Chloride Solution	3
	Mercurous Chloride	2
	Mercury	1
	Methyl Alcohol	2
	Morphine Hydrochloride	1
	Nut Oil	1
	Olive Oil	1
	Opium, Tincture of	3
	Paint	2
	Paraldehyde	5
	Paraffin, Liquid	4
	Phenacetin	8
	Phenobarbitone Tablets	12
	Phenobarbitone, Soluble	1
	Phenolphthalein Tablets	1
	,, Powder	1
	Phosphoric Acid, Concentrated ...	1
	Potassium Carbonate	1
	,, Chlorate	3
	,, Hydroxide	5
	,, Iodide	2
	,, Nitrate	1
	,, Sulphate	1
Government Stores Dept.—contd.	Q.E.S. Tablets	2
	Quinine Sulphate Tablets, Gr. 5 ...	1
	Rhubarb, Powdered Root	1
	Saccharin Tablets	1
	Soap	48
	Sodium Hydroxide Sticks	1
	,, Nitrite	2
	,, Pentothal Ampoules	1
	,, Sulphite	1
	Squill Vinegar	1
	Squill, Oxymel of	1
	,, Tincture of	1
	Stilboestrol Tablets	3
	Stramonium, Tincture of	1
	,, Liquid Extract	1
	Strychnine Hydrochloride Solution	2
	Sulphadiazine Tablets	3
	Sulphamerazine Tablets	1
	Sulphaguanidine Tablets	2
	Sulphanilamide Powder	12
	Sulphuric Acid, Dilute	2
	Sulphonal	1
	Theobromine and Phenobarbitone	3
	Trinitrin Tablets	2
	Turpentine, Oil of	1
	Urea	1
	Vaseline	2
	Vegetable Spread	1
	Vitamin B1 Tablets	3
	Xylol	3
Police Department	Criminal Investigations	673
	Human Viscera, Blood, etc.	247
	Animal Viscera	3
Municipal and Departmental Authorities.	Water	364
	Sewage	114
Industrial Hygiene Authorities	Air	37
	Cable Coating	1
	Dust	55
	Hair Human	4
	Insulating Material	1
	Lead Nitrate	1
	Liquid	1
	Lubricants	2
	Lungs, Human	15
	Nails, Human	4
	Paint	6
	Rubber Solution	1
	Sheepskins	1
	Solvents	1
	Straw	1
	Urine	122
Miscellaneous Authorities	Bait	1
	Beer	3
	Blood	6
	Bread	3
	Carpet	1
	Disinfectants	2
	Flock	39
	Flour, Self-raising	29
	Ghee	1
	Grapes	1
	Hair, Human	10
	Hide, Bovine	1
	Horse Chestnut	1
	Infants Food	2
	Insecticides	2
	Lubricants	49
	Medicines	3
	Milk, Human	2
	Mustard Oil	1
	Nails, Human	5
	Olive Oil	1
	Paint	10
	Paper	1
	Powder	1
	Rose Hip Syrup	1
	Semolina	3
	Sodium Peroxide	1
	Stew	1
	Stomach Contents	1
	Substance found on beach	1
	Substance from Iron Roof	1
	Tea	1
	Tablets	4
	Thistle Roots	1
	Tomato Soup	1
	Urine	25
	Viscera, Animal	1
	Water	3
	Wheat	1
	,, Gluten	1
	Wine	1
Department of the Army	Baking Powder	1
	Disinfectant	2
Department of the Air Force	Insecticides	1
	Total	2,806

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PURE FOOD ACT, 1908-44, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Chief Inspector:—PHILIP C. WILLIAMS, M.R. San. I.

One Deputy Chief Inspector, one senior inspector, Newcastle, ten metropolitan inspectors and two country inspectors.

I herewith submit particulars of the work performed by the Pure Food Branch for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

This work includes the supervision of all places where food or drugs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, together with the incidental duties required to be carried out in order to secure the wholesomeness, cleanliness and freedom from contamination of food and drugs, and compliance with the legal provisions as set out in the Act and Regulations thereunder.

Milk.—7,018 samples of milk were purchased for analysis by departmental officers, and 2,700 by local authorities, making a total of 9,718 for the year. Three hundred and seventy-four were not in accordance with the standard, 56 warnings were issued, and 318 traders were prosecuted, the fines and costs imposed amounted to £1,133.

Bread.—Special attention has been paid to the method of delivery as well as the quality of bread. Two hundred and forty-four samples were taken for analysis, 24 warnings were issued and 29 traders were prosecuted. In connection with the delivery of bread, 13 prosecutions were issued for exposing bread to contamination, and one for the sale of dirty bread. The total fines and costs being £130.

Meat.—Four thousand five hundred and ninety-two samples were taken for analysis, 109 warnings were issued and 199 traders were prosecuted, and £757 18s. 8d. were collected in fines and costs.

Beer, Wine and Spirits.—One hundred and sixty-two samples were submitted for analysis, 3 prosecutions were launched, and £14 2s. were collected in fines and costs. Hotels were regularly inspected, and 3 prosecutions were launched for failure to use colouring matter in beer drip trays. £11 was collected in fines and costs.

Cordials.—Two hundred and one samples were taken for analysis, 5 warnings were issued, 48 prosecutions were launched and fines and costs amounting to £143 12s. were collected.

Poultry.—The arrangement with the poultry selling agents at the Municipal Poultry Markets, by which poultry is examined, resulted during the year in the seizure and destruction of 11,403 head of poultry as unfit for human consumption.

It is probable that many of these birds would have found their way to certain food channels, but for the action taken.

Seizure and destruction of Food.—During the year it was found necessary to seize a large quantity of foodstuffs. The seizure comprised 77 tons 10 cwt. of assorted food and drugs, and 18,829 tins, 798 packets and 795 bottles of food.

General Breaches of the Act and Regulations.—Breaches included: poisonous substance in food containers, unclean vehicles, grub-invested chocolates, smoking in bakery, etc., oysters in unlabelled bottles, failure to keep premises free from rats, cockroaches, mice, animals.

In addition, 12,390 premises were inspected, resulting in twenty prosecutions for unclean premises with fines and costs amounting to £211 19s. 6d.

Medical Practitioners Act.—Special work has been carried out under the Medical Practitioners, Dental and Optometrist Acts.

Survey in regard to the bacteriological condition of eating and drinking utensils.—This work has reached a stage when a phamplet has been prepared for printing, whereby the responsible trader will be informed of the best method to follow to provide clean eating and drinking utensils for use by the public.

Legal Proceedings.—During the year the officers of this branch were concerned with the prosecution of 580 offenders, upon whom fines and costs were imposed amounting to £2,342 13s. 2d.

General Administration.

In the early history of food administration, inspection was primarily for the detection of adulteration and the prevention of fraudulent practices. To-day, while this aspect still exists, the problem now is mainly one of education, leadership and technical advice. Proprietors and food handlers alike turn to the Food Inspector for advice and guidance.

Attached is a summary of the number of samples taken during the year, foodstuffs destroyed, inspections made, prosecutions launched with fines and costs imposed.

TABLE I.—Summary of Work Performed by Pure Food Officers During the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Samples of Milk.	Samples taken by Departmental Officers.	Samples taken by Municipal and Shire Council Inspectors.	Total.
Number of samples taken from all parts of the State	7,018	2,700	9,718
Number of samples below standard	282	92	374
Number of warnings	45	11	56
Number of prosecutions	237	81	318
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of fines and costs	846 13 0	287 0 0	1,133 0 0

Food and Drugs other than Milk—	Total
No. of samples taken from all parts of the State	5,571
No. of Prosecutions	280
	£ s. d.
Amount of fines and costs	1,004 13 8

Food unfit for consumption seized and destroyed.—The seizures comprised over 77 tons of assorted food and drugs, also 18,829 tins, 798 packets and 795 bottles of assorted food; 11,403 head of poultry were destroyed as being unfit for the food of man.

Inspection of premises used for the preparation, sale and storage of food—

No. of premises inspected in all parts of the State	12,390
No. of prosecutions	20
	£ s. d.
Amount of fines and costs	211 19 6

General Breaches of the Act and Regulations—

No. of Prosecutions	43
	£ s. d.
Amount of fines and costs	280 0 0

TABLE II.—Summary of Legal Proceedings by Officers of the Pure Food Branch during the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

	Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.
		£ s. d.
Adulterated milk	237	846 0 0
Adulterated food and drugs	280	1,004 13 8
Unclean premises	20	211 19 6
General breaches	43	280 0 0

TABLE III.—Summary of Work carried out by Pure Food Officers under the Pure Food Act 1908-44, from the date of its operation, October, 1909 to 31st December, 1949.

	Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.
		£ s. d.
Number of premises inspected (365,777)	2,705	14,265 8 6
General breaches of the Act	2,368	7,804 12 0
Milk samples (336,879)	6,812	28,196 2 0
Food and drug samples (158,608)	79,859	23,573 3 8
Food and drug seizures	430	1,870 7 0
Grand Totals	20,274	75,709 13 2

General Breaches of Pure Food Act and Regulations.
Particulars of Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Fines and Costs.
		£ s. d.
Smoking on food premises or during the handling of food for sale	3	14 10 0
Did sell unlabelled oysters	2	8 0 0
Did expose bread and other food to contamination	12	32 0 0
Sell unclean bread	1	11 10 0
Exposing meat to flies and dust	1	5 10 0
Meat sold not the nature, substance demanded	2	26 0 0
Using unclean brine	1	2 16 0
Failure to use colouring matter in beer drip trays	3	11 0 0
Failure to keep premises free from rats	3	30 5 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, cockroaches	1	20 10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, cats	1	1 10 0
Did use unclean receptacle	2	15 10 0
Poisonous substance packed in food container	3	16 2 0
Unclean vehicles used for carriage of food	3	21 0 0
Refrigerator not kept free from foul odours	1	15 10 0
Did sell unlabelled food (cordial)	1	6 10 0
,, ,, decomposed food (pasties)	1	15 10 0
,, ,, adulterated rabbits	1	5 15 0
,, ,, ,, chocolates (grub infested)	1	20 15 0
Total	43	280 0 0

Food and Drug Samples.

Particulars of samples of food (other than milk) and drugs taken for analyses by Departmental officers during the year 1949.

Sample.	No. of Samples.	Warnings.	Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.
				£ s. d.
Baking Powder	6	...	...	...
Beer	17	...	...	...
Butter	16	...	...	...
Bread	244	24	29	86 11 0
Cream	111	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	1	...	...	...
Confectionery	10	...	...	...
Condiments	8	1	...	...
Cordials	201	5	48	143 12 0
Drugs	37	...	...	...
Disinfectants	11	...	...	...
Essences	1	...	...	...
Fruit preserved	7	...	...	...
Fish	20	...	...	...
Flour	7	...	...	...
General	53	...	1	2 10 0
Honey	7	...	...	...
Ice Cream	30	...	...	...
Jam	8	2	...	...
Margarine	3	...	...	...
Meat	4,592	109	199	757 18 8
Spirits, Wine	145	...	3	14 2 0
Soap	3	...	...	...
Sugar	4	...	...	...
Tea	12	...	...	...
Vinegar	2	...	...	...
Vegetables	13	2	...	......
Oils edible	2	...	...	...
Total	5,571	143	280	£1,004 13 8

Seizures.

Particulars of food seized as unfit for human consumption and destroyed by officers under the Pure Food Act during the period January 1, to December 31, 1949.

Article.	Tins.	Packets.	Bottles.	Weight.		
				Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.
Assorted foods	8,646	...	...	21	1	2
Beer	...	...	490		...	
Condiments	...	...	7		1	1
Confection ry	...	...	...	2	17	1
Cheese	...	798	...		...	
Cordials	...	...	288		...	
Drugs	1,251	...	...		...	
Fruit, dried	...	...	...	3	8	0
Fruits, preserved	3,337	...	...		...	
Fish	...	...	...	3	16	0
Flour	...	...	...		3	1
Fruit pulp	...	...	...		...	
Jam	4,995	...	...	17	5	2
Meat	...	...	...	1	2	2
Nuts	...	...	...	7	14	2
Poultry	...	11,403 (head)	...		...	
Soup	600	...	...		...	
Tea	...	...	...			3

A total of 77 tons, 10 cwt., of assorted food and drugs; 18,829 tins, 798 packets and 795 bottles of the same and 11,403 head of poultry.

Inspections.

Inspections in country districts during 1949 by officers of the Pure Food Branch.

District.	No. of Inspections.
Albury	...
Abercrombie	3
Armidale	61
Bathurst	18
Bellingen	46
Bland	40
Bowral	9
Canobolas	5
Casino	32
Cessnock	55
Coolah	8
Coolamon	26
Coonamble	17
Coonabarabran	14
Cootamundra	22
Cowra	18
Dorrigo	47
Dubbo	3
Dungog	39
Erina	19
Forbes	24
Gilgandra	15
Goobang	6
Gosford	27
Goulburn	89
Glen Innes	62
Gloucester	8
Gunnedah	14
Gunning	14
Hastings	63
Holroyd	33
Inverell	34
Jemalong	1
Junee	15
Kearsley	43
Kempsey	64
Kiama	11
Kyogle	6
Lake Macquarie	123
Leeton	26
Lismore	3
Liverpool Plains	4
Lower Hunter	15
Macleay	43
Maitland	39
Manning	36
Moree	15
Mudgee	10
Mullumbimby	24
Mullwaree	15
Murrumburrah	2
Muswellbrook	51

District.	No. of Inspections.
Namoi	26
Narrabri	30
Narrandera	22
Newcastle	207
Nyngan	10
Orange	23
Parkes	51
Peak Hill	10
Peel	13
Penrith	5
Port Macquarie	16
Quirindi	26
Scone	57
Shellharbour	10
Shoalhaven	28
Singleton	8
Tamworth	39
Taree	26
Temora	6
Tenterfield	19
Timbrebongie	11
Turon	4
Tweed	15
Upper Hunter	6
Uralla	23
Wade	38
Wagga	18
Walcha	12
Wellington	27
Wingham	15
Wollondilly	9
Young	34
Total Inspections—	
Country	2,176
Metropolitan	10,214
Grand Total, Inspections	12,390

Prosecutions for dirty premises: 20.

Amount of fines and costs: £211 19s. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SANITATION BRANCH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Chief Inspector, G. A. Garrow, M.R.San.I., T.P., Cert.

Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. K. R. Horne.

Ten certificated inspectors, two licensed surveyors, and one junior clerk.

Mr. K. R. Horne, senior inspector, South Coast Health District, was appointed senior inspector, Sydney, on 14th March, 1949, vice Mr. S. L. Parsons, retired on 20th August, 1948. (Designation was altered to deputy chief health inspector on 3rd June, 1949.)

Mr. R. C. Turner, Richmond-Tweed Health District, was transferred to the South Coast Health District and Mr. H. V. Fowler, head office, was appointed senior inspector, Richmond-Tweed Health District, both on 14th March, 1949.

Messrs. R. A. Brittliff, T. J. Earl, R. O. McDonough and J. A. Stephenson were appointed to fill four vacancies on the staff created by the retirement of senior inspector S. L. Parsons, the resignation of inspector C. L. E. Musgrove and the appointment of inspectors D. H. Way and R. C. Turner as senior inspectors to the Mitchell and Richmond-Tweed Health Districts respectively during the year 1948.

Country and Metropolitan Districts—Routine and General Inspections, etc.

Towns.—Nineteen Primary and fifty-five re-inspections were made totalling seventy-four inspections in all.

Insanitary Buildings.—Seventy-two buildings were inspected and the respective local authorities were requested to cause necessary repairs or alterations to be carried out.

Shortage of housing accommodation made it inadvisable to recommend the issue of closing orders in other than extreme cases, consequently only three closing order certificates were recommended.

Guest and Boarding Houses.—Forty-four were inspected and suitable action recommended, where found necessary.

Shop Premises.—Four hundred and ninety-two shops were inspected and appropriate action taken.

Hospitals, Institutions and Schools.—One hundred and seventeen separate premises were inspected and necessary action recommended.

Public Halls and Theatres.—Ninety-seven inspections were made, and six air tests were carried out in conjunction with an officer from the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Hotel Premises.—One hundred and fifty-three hotels were inspected, and reports and recommendations were forwarded to the controlling authority for necessary action.

Swimming Pools.—Three inspections of pools, and treatment plants were made and reports furnished, thereon.

Cattle Slaughtering Premises and Abattoirs.—Twenty-five inspections of cattle slaughtering premises and twenty-four inspections of abattoir premises were carried out.

These inspections were made in connection with the operation of the traders under the Noxious Trades Act.

Removal of Dead Stock from Flemington.—Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty-two dead animals were removed from Flemington Sale and Trucking Yards and the Abattoirs by a private firm to its knackery premises and in no case were complaints received in this office respecting these activities.

Noxious Trades.—Seven hundred and fifty-four inspections and re-inspections of Noxious Trades premises were made and where found necessary, repairs, etc., were required to be carried out.

In one instance legal proceedings were instituted against a trader. After investigation and favourable report by an officer of this branch, the provisions of the Noxious Trades Act were extended to the municipality of Cooma.

Flock and Bedding Material.—Forty-six samples of flock and bedding material were obtained and two mattresses and pillows purchased for examination.

Ninety-one inspections of premises were made, and suitable action taken where necessary.

Camps, Showgrounds, Cemeteries, etc.—Fifty-four inspections were made and where found necessary, suitable action was recommended.

Sale Yards and Proposed Sites.—Inspections were made of eight sale yards and suitable action recommended. One inspection was made of a site for a proposed sale yard.

Scavenging Districts, Sanitary Depots, Proposed Sites and Garbage Incinerators.—Six descriptions and plans of proposed scavenging districts were examined, several of which were amended or recast in this office.

Two hundred and twelve inspections of sanitary depots were made and where found necessary, suitable action was taken.

Twenty-three proposed sites for sanitary depots, and twenty-three proposed sites for garbage incinerators were inspected, and those found unsuitable were not recommended.

In one instance, approval was recommended for the burial of nightsoil in ploughed furrows.

Sanitary Services.—Four investigations of sanitary services were made and where found warranted, suitable action was taken.

Septic Tanks, Sewage Treatment Works and Private Water Supplies.—Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one plans of proposed septic tanks were examined and reported upon and where found necessary, were either amended, or not recommended for approval.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-four proposed sites were inspected and a number were found unsuitable, in consequence of which approval to install the septic tank could not be recommended.

One-hundred and seventy-three exisiting septic tanks and sewage treatment works, including effluent disposal areas were inspected and suitable action recommended where found necessary.

Four samples of sewage sludge were collected for examination.

Two inspections were made of public water supplies and thirty-six samples of water were procured for examination. Suitable action was recommended where found necessary.

Councils Required to Appoint Health Inspectors.—Five Local Government councils were requested to appoint certificated health inspectors, following investigations of their respective areas. None of these councils appointed such inspectors during 1949.

Unhealthy Building Land.—Two hundred and sixty-eight surveys and 505 inspections and check surveys were made of land considered unfit for building purposes.

Twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two enquiries were made by solicitors and others, and these were revenue producing to the extent of £2,921 10s. 0d.

This work has greatly increased during the past three years as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Enquiries.
1947	13,900
1948	16,388
1949	23,372

Certain lands in the municipality of Bankstown were notified as unfit for building purposes, by notice in the *Government Gazette.*

Certain lands at Woolooware, Sutherland shire, were satisfactorily improved by filling and draining, in consequence of which the notice published in the *Government Gazette* was revoked.

Surveys are being effected, and plans, specifications, and notices are being prepared of several areas of land in various parts of the State and which are considered unfit for building purposes.

Owing to the enormous increase in survey work and the preparation of plans, etc., connected therewith, a number of applications from local councils respecting land situated in their respective areas cannot yet be attended to.

Infectious Diseases.—Thirteen investigations were made and suitable action taken.

Ten specimens of faeces were procured for micro-biological examination, and necessary action taken.

Rat Infestation.—One thousand two hundred and seventy-one rats were trapped. These rates were examined in the micro-biological laboratory and were found free from plague.

Twenty-nine investigations were made respecting alleged rat infestation and where found necessary, suitable action was taken.

Sydney Wharves.—Two hundred and eighty-three visits were made of the wharves, and the controlling authorities notified where repairs, eradication of rats, etc., were considered necessary.

Re-inspection of the premises disclosed that the work required has been or is being carried out.

Nuisances.—Two hundred and twelve investigations of complaints respecting drainage, pollution of water courses and other alleged nuisances were made following which action considered necessary, was recommended.

Sorting of Dead Wool.—Six visits were made to premises on which this process is carried on and where considered necessary advice was given.

Endemic Typhus Investigations.—One investigation of a case of endemic typhus was made, and action as required was taken.

Samples of Water, Sewage, Air and Soil.—Eighty-two samples were collected for chemical analysis and microbiological examination, on results of which, suitable action was recommended.

Dairies Supervision Act.—One inspection of dairy premises was made and action as required was recommended.

Legal Proceedings.—Ten prosecutions were instituted for breaches of various Acts, regulations and ordinances, and fines and costs amounting to £95 3s. were imposed.

Two appearances were made at licensing courts to give evidence on matters arising out of inspections made of hotels.

Knackers.—Thirty-nine inspections were made and where found necessary, suitable action was recommended.

River and Beach Pollution.—Twelve inspections were made of instances of alleged river and beach pollution, and action as required was taken.

Application for Cyanide Fumigation Operator's License.—During the year, one person presented himself for the respective examination and was recommended.

Committees.—An officer of this branch represents the Department on the following committees:

Building Regulations Advisory Committee.
Cyanide Examination Committee.
Country Abattoirs Sites Committee.
Standards Association Committee—Septic Tanks and Sullage Water Disposal.

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE PRIVATE HOSPITALS ACT, 1908 FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31st, 1949 BY Dr. A. J. HOPE, M.B.Ch.M.

At the close of the year there were 262 licensed private hospitals in New South Wales having a total bed capacity of 3,488. These figures show a reduction of hospitals by forty-one, and of beds by 323, 13.5 per cent. and 8.47 per cent., respectively.

Of the 262 hospitals, 139 were in the metropolitan area and 123 in the country, there being a loss in both places for the year. Seventy-five were licensed as lying-in hospitals, seventy-eight as medical and surgical, and 109 as medical, surgical and lying-in; of all these, the medical and surgical hospitals alone showed an increase by six, a tendency which has been evident for the last few years.

An analysis of the bed-carrying capacity shows the same trend; those licensed to admit medical and surgical cases showed an increase of 105; lying-in hospitals showed a loss of sixty and medical, surgical and lying-in a loss of 368.

All relevant information is contained in the following Table 1.

1949 District	Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, Lying-In.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-In.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, Lying-In.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-In.	Total.
Sydney	45	61	33	139	1,158	1,218	203	2,578
Country	64	17	42	123	508	182	219	909
Total	109	78	75	262	1,666	1,400	422	3,488
Variation	Loss. 36	Gain. 6	Loss. 11	Loss. 41	Loss. 368	Gain. 105	Loss. 60	Loss. 323
Percentage	24·8%	8·3%	12·8%	13·5%	18%	8%	12·4%	8·47%

During the last year inspections have been carried out in a more rapid and efficient manner owing to the appointment of supervisory nurses to fill two of the vacant positions. In spite of the fact, however, the carrying out of improvements by the hospitals has been tardy, due to the adverse conditions prevailing in regard to labour and materials. Overcrowding is still prevalent, but no rigid attitude has been adopted in this matter, as bed shortage continues to be progressively acute. Along with the dwindling number of private hospitals is the comparatively rapid expansion of rest and convalescent homes, a factor which would not be so detrimental, were powers of proper supervision and authority available to the Department.

The Bush Nursing Association and Country Women's Association still maintain their small units in out-of-the-way places, in spite of apparent lack of appreciation by the appropriate districts; seemingly, very little voluntary help is offered locally.

TABLE 2.—Showing Classification of Private Hospitals licensed at 31st December, 1949, with respect to size as signified by number of beds available.

Beds.	1	2	3	4–5	6–10	11–20	Over 20.	Total.
Metropolitan	2	4	6	11	46	36	34	139
Country	10	11	15	20	42	22	3	123
Total	12	15	21	31	88	58	37	262

The number of 6-20 over bed hospitals easily constitute the majority, 183 or almost 70 per cent.

Table 3.—Showing general decline in numbers of different types of Private Hospitals in the five-year period, December 31st, 1944, to December, 31st, 1949.

Year.	Total Hospitals.	Total Beds.	Medical, Surgical, Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying-in.	1 Bed.	2 Beds.	3 Beds.	4–5 Beds.	6–10 Beds.	11–20 Beds.	Over 20 Beds.
1944	388	4,203	187	50	151	18	29	37	56	124	85	39
1949	262	3,488	109	78	75	12	15	21	31	88	58	37
Decrease	126	715	78	...	76	6	14	16	25	36	27	2
Increase	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Decrease	32·4	17	41·7	...	50·3	33·3	48·3	43·2	44·6	29	31·7	5
Increase	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Here again, an increase is shown only by those hospitals which are licensed to admit medical and surgical cases only.

MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION.

Report of the Government Medical Officer for Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Medical Staff.

Dr. C. E. Percy, Government Medical Officer for Sydney.
Dr. S. H. Hankins, Medical Officer.
Dr. W. H. N. Randall, Medical Officer.

Hospital Admission Depot.

Assistants, 3; Night Officer, 1.

Medical Work.

Admissions to hospital and homes:—Three thousand one hundred and fifty-one persons were admitted through the depot to metropolitan hospitals, 6,568 to State hospitals and homes, and 967 to convalescent homes. Admissions of country residents to metropolitan and base hospitals were also arranged. Ambulance removals arranged by the depot totalled 9,999.

Medical Examinations for State Government Departments.—Two thousand one hundred and forty-four were performed, some persons being visited in their own homes.

Medical Examinations of Police Recruits, etc.—One thousand one hundred and forty-five recruits (probationary constables and police cadets) were examined (415 of these were re-examined at a later date), 388 probationary constables were examined after twelve months' service and 171 police cadets were given periodical examinations during the year. Thirteen examinations of the police air crew were made.

Medical Examination of sick Police.—Matters concerning the health of the police force are dealth with. The average daily number of police on sick report was eighty-seven.

Medico-Legal Work.

Examinations of Alleged Rape and Criminal Assault Cases.—Ninety-four examinations were made, exhibits connected with such cases were examined, and evidence was given at various courts.

Work for the Coroner's Court.—The Government medical officer performed post-mortem examinations at the city morgue in connection with suicides, homicides, violent and uncertified deaths.

Lunacy Work.—The Reception House at Darlinghurst is visited daily—1,233 cases were certified as insane.

Vaccination against Smallpox.—Three hundred and eighty-six vaccinations were performed for the police force and the general public.

Throat Swabbings.—Five hundred and sixty-seven swabbings were taken in cases of children being admitted to various homes.

Report of the Govrnment Medical Officer, Newcastle, for year ending 31st December, 1949.

Staff.

Dr. C. W. England, Government Medical Officer.

Medical Work.

Examination of persons for appointment to and fitness to continue in the Public Service for State government departments, and also for various allied bodies, 165.

Examinations of returned soldier applicants for travelling concessions, 67.

Examination of persons for Child Welfare Department allowances, etc., 5.

Attendances at the Reception House, Newcastle, in connection with the examination and certification of insane patients, 225.

The Government Medical Officer is a medical referee and member of the local medical board for the Workers' Compensation Commission, 26.

Medico Legal Work.

The performance of autopsies at the request of the District Coroner in cases of homicide, suicide and violent and uncertified deaths, 202.

The examination of persons at the request of the police department in cases of rape, assault, etc., 23.

Attendance at various courts and the giving of evidence in connection with any of the above cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

Annual Report of the Publicity Officer for year 1949.

Unfortunately, the amount voted for health education for 1949-50 was again severely curtailed, only £7,500 being made available for the purpose. This proved wholly inadequate to meet emergencies which arose, and the vote was supplemented by another £1,400. However, the total amount made available—£8,900—was still below the amount of £10,000 provided during the previous financial year, and much less than the record vote of £32,000 in 1946-47.

Publications and Posters.

During the year the following publications were re-printed:—

Title.	*No of Copies.*
"Food and Nutrition"	46,000
"Things You Should Know" (First Aid)	25,000
"Our Babies" (Mothercraft)	50,000
"Here are the Facts" (Diphtheria Immunisation)	104,000
"Cancer" (Males)	10,000
"Cancer" (Females)	10,000
"For Your Health and Happiness" (Noise)	10,000
"Botulism" (Nutrition)	15,000
"Keep Your Home Clean" (Rats)	100,000
	370,000

Ordered, but not delivered, were 100,000 copies of a new pamphlet on poliomyelitis and a new edition (45,000 copies) of "Healthy Motherhood".

In addition, the following stickers (size approx. 9 in. x 12 in.) were printed for display in trams and trains, and specialised distribution:—

"Diphtheria is Deadly"	5,000
"Use Your Handkerchief"	2,000
"Stop the Rat Invasion"	2,000
"Wash Hands Now" (Food Handling)	5,000
	14,000

Over 354,000 pieces of printed literature and 6,000 posters were distributed throughout the year to parents, teachers, students, and visitors at exhibitions and shows.

Broadcasting.

No paid radio advertising was carried out during the year owing to the reduced publicity vote. However, the New South Wales Health Week Council was successful in securing the co-operation of all sections of the radio industry in conducting a special "Radio" Health Week campaign during October. All commercial and national stations in New South Wales made time available for broadcasting recorded one-minute talks, and five-minute scripts, while advertisers arranged for health themes to be incorporated in sponsored programmes, commercials and plays.

Basic material for the campaign was provided by the Department. Forty-eight 1-minute talks were prepared and recorded. Thirty-six sets of these recordings were donated by a Sydney firm for distribution to all New South Wales stations. In addition fifty-four 5-minute scripts and numerous "scatters" on general health and nutrition topics were supplied to all stations for broadcasting.

The campaign was a valuable adjunct to the Department's health education programme, and the many health talks and messages obtained a State-wide coverage. Although accurate figures cannot be computed, it has been estimated that the value of radio time granted for health topics amounted to £10,000-£20,000, plus the time given over national stations.

One metropolitan station (and network of three country stations) has broadcast health talks supplied by the Department since 1st August, 1949, and up to the end of the year the value of time granted amounted to £4,000.

In addition to the above, regular weekly talks were broadcast by baby health centre sisters at Goulburn and Mudgee over local stations, and scripts prepared by departmental dietitians were supplied each week to radio stations at Tamworth and Maitland and the A.W.A. network. Advice on wise spending on fruit and vegetables prepared by the nutrition section is broadcast weekly over the six metropolitan commercial stations.

POSTER AND STICKER DISPLAYS.

Health education of the public through the medium of attractive poster and sticker displays was continued as follows:—

(*a*) Twenty-four sheet posters were displayed on fifty-five metropolitan and country sites.

(*b*) Stickers were displayed in 350 selected positions in metropolitan electric trains.

(*c*) Three hundred glazed frames and poster boards on suburban railway stations displayed sets of two and three posters; five metal frames in city underground stations displayed sets of three posters.

(*d*) One thousand bulkhead cards, and several hundred side-rack cards and stickers were displayed in trams.

HEALTH EXHIBITION, SYDNEY TOWN HALL, 21ST-28TH OCTOBER.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Department was the main exhibitor at the Health Exhibition conducted by the City Council. Departmental exhibits comprised an interesting display on tuberculosis, valued at £4,000, the V.D. galleries, a nutrition display, and two theatrettes screening continuous sound films on health topics. The exhibition drew a record attendance of 140,000. Over 32,000 people viewed the health films, and over 40,000 passed through the V.D. galleries.

OTHER HEALTH EXHIBITS AND DISPLAYS.

During the year, the Department arranged 115 window displays, comprising nine large and 106 small. Unfortunately, damage to display material restricted the number of displays arranged to less than 20 per cent. of the normal figure.

Window display material was also provided for special shows at Ballina, Bathurst and Orange. The Department has now worked out what might be regarded as a satisfactory exhibit for country shows. This comprises special window display material, and exhibits on food, tuberculosis, supported by poster displays and continuous screening of health films. According to the size of the exhibit, the following staff may be in attendance:

Medical Officer of Health from local Health District.
Senior Health Inspector from local Health District.
Publicity Officer from Head Office.
Tuberculosis Nurse from Head Office.
Dietitian.
Food Inspector.
Projectionist.

Health Week, held in October, provoked State-wide interest, and the Department provided display material, printed literature, lecturers, films and film screenings, to assist local celebrations conducted by twenty-three municipal and twenty-seven shire councils.

POLIOMYELITIS PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

In view of the incidence of poliomyelitis, a paid press advertising campaign was conducted during December, advising of the symptoms and the precautions to take against the disease. The advertisement was printed in metropolitan and country papers. In addition, numerous articles were prepared on the disease and issued to metropolitan and country newspapers for publication.

A special four-page pamphlet on poliomyelitis was prepared by the Consultative Council on Physically Handicapped Persons, and an order for 100,000 copies placed with the Government Printer. It was decided to distribute the pamphlet through municipal and shire councils.

A print of the film, "Poliomyelitis—Diagnosis and Management" was obtained on loan from the Commonwealth National Library and made available to medical officers of health in country health districts for screening to professional audiences in their respective areas. Before the end of the year the film had been viewed by large audiences in the Richmond-Tweed, Hunter River and South Coast Health Districts.

FILMS.

The use of films of both standard and 16 mm. gauge by this Department has shown spectacular increase over the last four years, and this increase was maintained during 1949. This activity may be said to be a very popular medium for mass health education, and it appears as if it will be so for a number of years to come—perhaps until the advent of television.

Projection Equipment and Films.—Additional items of 16 mm. film equipment were purchased which now permit the Department to conduct screenings equal to a professional standard in suitable halls and outdoor sites.

During the year the Department acquired (either through purchase or by way of donation) fifteen new 16 mm. short subjects, some with duplicate copies. Two new 35 mm. subjects were acquired. The Department now has three film libraries, as follows:

No. 1 library, containing over 140 titles. These are used in the free screening service conducted by the Department and are not for loan.

No. 2 library, containing forty-one titles. These are available for loan to approved borrowers.

No. 3 library, containing twenty-seven 35 mm. films on different subjects available for screening in theatres.

N.B.—The first two libraries contain 16 mm. films only.

Film Screenings.—During the year the Department conducted 195 screenings of 16 mm. and 35 mm. films to a total audience of 81,510, arrived at as follows:—

16 *mm. Screenings*—	
111 evening screenings by departmental projectionist	17,510
46 screenings at Sydney Health Exhibition	31,500
38 screenings at country shows, etc.	12,500
	61,510
35 *mm. Screenings*—	
Screenings at twenty-four suburban theatres arranged as part of Sydney Health Week in co-operation with seven metropolitan councils	20,000
Grand Total	81,510

Loan of Films.—Unfortunately, complete figures are not available of the number of 16 mm. and 35 mm. films loaned during the year, or of the total number of persons which viewed such films. That both figures were considerable may be gauged from the fact that during Health Week alone, sixty-three 16 mm., and thirty-three 35 mm. films were loaned to various organisations, schools, councils and theatres in New South Wales.

Release of 35 mm. Films in New South Wales Theatres.—The Department continued to take advantage of its agreement with the motion picture industry for the release of 35 mm. health films throughout the State. Twenty prints of a film on the fly menace were released, and twenty prints of a film on droplet infection were placed on order.

A local film on the tuberculosis problem was produced, and prints secured for release at a later date. The production of two other local films was decided upon, viz., one on the work of the health inspector, and the other on the effects of noise on health. Production of the first film was completed by the end of the year.

C. NUTRITION SECTION.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Dietitians—Three.

Shorthand-typiste—One.

From August, 1949, when Miss Stewart resigned, until the end of the year there were two dietitians on the staff. This led to the temporary curtailment of some services, particularly talks and demonstrations in country centres.

Publicity Material.

Articles and radio scripts (400 to 500 words) are prepared every week for metropolitan and country newspapers and radio stations. A weekly marketing bulletin on fruit and vegetable prices and values is supplied to all metropolitan commercial radio stations.

Special articles dealing with food in short supply and items of particular news value have been prepared on request for various newspapers and periodicals.

Special radio scripts dealing with specific problems such as emergency meals during the coal strike were prepared and broadcast at various times. A daily comment covering current food values was supplied to station 2GB.

Thirty special radio scripts and articles were prepared for the Publicity Branch for distribution before and during Health Week.

Roneoed leaflets dealing with "Money Saving Main Dishes", "Salad Suggestions" and "Children's Meals" have been revised and re-issued. The new edition of "Food and Nutrition" was received from the printers in August and a wide distribution was made to satisfy the demand. Requests for the booklet came from individuals and from various groups including some from other States.

A feature, "Sally Stringbag", consisting of short illustrated paragraphs relating to nutrition and cookery was supplied to "Home" Magazine and published in each issue.

A nutrition exhibit at the Annual Health Exhibition was planned and staffed by the section. Dishes incorporating the essential foods were prepared and displayed and 14,000 roneoed recipe sheets were given on request.

Enquiries.

Large numbers of enquiries dealing with food values, relative values and costs, and methods of cooking are dealt with by telephone and letter.

Detailed individual diets are supplied for enquirers prescribed special diets by their own physicians.

Lectures.

Talks on nutrition and food values and costs are given to various groups such as parents and citizens' associations and mothers' clubs attached to schools, church groups and junior farmers' clubs. Talks and practical demonstrations are given to many branches of the Agricultural Bureau of New South Wales. This has proved to be a most successful avenue for contacting country people in organized groups.

Series of lectures are given to trainee-teachers at the Sydney Kindergarten Training College and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association Training College and to members of voluntary aid detachments and Red Cross groups.

Talks were given to groups in the Hunter River health district under the direction of the medical officer of health.

Pre-Natal Clinics.

Regular weekly attendance at Parramatta, Manly and Hurstville clinics was maintained. Advice on normal and special diet problems is given under the direction of the medical officer.

Institutional Food Services.

A dietitian has given part-time service to the Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, assisting with the planning of menus, ordering of food supplies, guidance of kitchen staff and supervision of special diets. It is felt that part-time service of this type is inadequate and unsatisfactory from many aspects.

Investigations were made concerning kitchen equipment and plans for State and mental hospitals. Consultations were held with representatives from the Sydney Technical College, Public Service Board and the Health Department with a view to evolving a scheme for the training of kitchen managers. No course has yet been organized.

In co-operation with the supervisor of catering an improved dietary scale was prepared and put into operation at the Parramatta Mental Hospital.

The food service at the David Berry Hospital was inspected and reported on.

Church homes and institutions for children in the Newcastle health district were inspected and reports on the food services were made.

Details of a proposed nutrition course for trainee nurses in State hospitals have been discussed with the supervisor of nursing activities.

Other Activities.

School (Oslo) Lunch Advisory Committee.—A dietitian has acted as representative of the Health Department on this committee; visits to and inspections of canteens have been made and advice and talks given to groups preparing to organize canteens in schools.

New South Wales Institute of Dietitians.—The executive and secretarial work of this body has been done within the section.

Liaison with Government Departments and Institutions.—Advice and information on specific dietary problems or organization of food services have been given to various departments.

New South Wales State Nutrition Committee.—The executive and secretarial work of this committee has been done and specific recommendations carried out as required.

D. DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

PART I.—MATERNAL WELFARE.

Pre-Natal Clinics.

Attendances at pre-natal centres during 1949 showed an increase of more than 1,000 over the 1948 figures. The total was 11,723 as compared with 10,703 during 1948. Four new centres were opened during the year: Dee Why, Liverpool, Harbord and Beverly Hills.

Dee Why and Harbord were opened to relieve the strain on Manly centre, which centre has very poor accommodation and becomes overcrowded on busy days.

As the session average at Manly had increased to 48.5, Dee Why pre-natal centre was opened on 21st April and the attendances there have increased to 26.9 over the last six months. Manly was relieved for the time being, but by October there was again a session average of 37. So another clinic was opened at Harbord, where there has been an average of 12.8 over the last two months. As the average at Manly for December was 31.5, the difficulties there seem likely to recur and it would appear that they can only be mitigated by more commodious premises.

Parramatta is another centre where there has been a phenomenal increase in attendances, so much so, that with an average attendance of 49.4, extra medical assistance was provided (in the afternoon) to check blood pressures. The numbers still rose to an average of 56.75, and in September a whole day, i.e., two sessions were allotted. The average per session at Parramatta is now thirty.

Campsie also had a marked increase in attendances, rising from an average of twenty for the first six months of the year to thirty-three for the last half of the year and having an average of 39.6 for December. Campsie clinic was conducted on Tuesday afternoons from 2-5 p.m., but arrangements were made at the end of the year to conduct this clinic on a morning session of four hours (9 to 1 p.m.) to provide for the larger number.

The Liverpool clinic was opened in February in place of Rockdale and has very slowly increased to an average of twenty-three in December. It is felt that the numbers will increase, as Liverpool serves a large though scattered community.

The only clinic that showed a decline was Hurstville, which up to August had had two sessions, one whole day weekly. The average per session had fallen to 19.6, so the afternoon session was discontinued and another clinic opened at Beverly Hills, but attendances there have been very slow to increase—the average in December being 5.8.

After a decline in the first half of the year to an average of 5.9, Mascot clinic has slowly increased again to an average of 10.5. The reluctance of the Royal Hospital for Women and the refusal of King George V and St. Margarets Hospitals to allow patients to attend any outside clinic probably account for the low attendance at Mascot clinic. Throughout the year, and particularly in the latter half, very great stress has been laid on prevention of toxaemias in pregnancy, this action being urged and assisted by the Women's Hospital, Crown Street.

Scheme for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality.

The special medical committee investigating maternal mortality in the metropolitan area includes the Director-General of Public Health, the Emeritus Professor and the Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Sydney, the senior honorary medical officers of the Royal Hospital for Women and the Women's Hospital, Crown Street, a general practitioner appointed by the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association and the Director of Maternal and Baby Welfare; the latter is the medical secretary of the committee.

The co-operation of the medical superintendents of the metropolitan obstetric hospitals and medical practitioners in private practice has been greatly appreciated by the committee. Questionnaires, which set out to furnish a detailed and accurate case history are sent to the public obstetric hospitals shortly after the notification of each maternal death. These questionnaires are also sent to the private practitioners and consultants concerned and thus a complete history of the case is obtained. In this way, the committee endeavours to assess as accurately as possible the avoidable factors, if any, and the responsibility for same in each maternal death and thus achieve the object of reducing maternal mortality.

Consultant Service.

Since the scheme came into operation in 1939 the services of obstetric consultants who have agreed to receive a reduced fee from the Department, have been available for all patients who are unable to meet a specialist's fee.

The consultant service is, however, not frequently used because fewer mothers are confined in their own home, and those in the obstetric hospitals are provided with a specialist service when necessary. There were four cases in which it was made use of during the year.

Metropolitan Blood Transfusion Service.

The decrease in maternal deaths from haemorrhage is largely due to the mobile blood transfusion service as it is considered that each transfusion given at the bedside of a patient is potentially a life saved.

This service is available to any medical practitioner at any hour of the day or night. The original unit was stationed at the Women's Hospital, Crown-street. During 1945 other units were established at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, North Shore Hospital and the Royal Hospital for Women, Paddington. During 1949, transfusions from these units were given on twenty-three occasions.

Physiotherapy in Pregnancy and the Puerperium.

Under the supervision of qualified physiotherapists, pre-natal and post natal exercises are a routine at the Royal Hospital for Women; and post-natal exercises are routine procedure at the Women's Hospital, Royal North Shore and King George V and Ryde District Hospitals. Medical officers at the Departmental clinics have observed that mothers who have attended these hospitals have received considerable benefit from these exercises. Moreover, their abdominal muscles usually regain normal tone and their posture is resumed correctly. Post natal examinations reveal that the mothers who have had post natal exercises less frequently develop gynaecological abnormalities such as retroversion, cystoceole, rectoceole, and the like.

At the metropolitan obstetric hospitals where this procedure has been instituted, medical and nursing staff report that the mothers express their appreciation of the sense of well being which the exercises produce and of the regaining of their normal figure.

The New South Wales Branch of the Australian Physiotherapy Association has introduced a sound routine of training in this subject at the Royal Hospital for Women under Mrs. Nancy Leigh with special lectures by Emeritus Professor Windeyer.

The Departmental film, "Physiotherapy in Pregnancy and the Puerperium" continues to be used for the teaching of medical and physiotherapy students and for the training of nurses. Copies are used for training physiotherapy students in other States.

Control of Puerperal Infection.

To protect mothers after the birth of their babies, from cross infection, which might prove fatal, every effort is made by this Department to prevent the spread of puerperal sepsis. Control is effected by the administration of the Nurses' Registration Act, which compels all nurses to notify any case of puerperal pyrexia occurring in their practice, which prohibits a nurse from attending any other case while attending a patient with puerperal infection, and which examines her methods in the management of her cases; also by the Public Health Act under which puerperal infection is a notifiable disease, and by the Private Hospitals Act.

The regulations of the various acts are designed to prevent the occurrence of puerperal sepsis, particularly those for nurses relating to the wearing of masks, the management of the case, etc. Each case of infection occurring is investigated by bacteriological examination. Further action is determined by those results, the dual object being to protect midwifery patients from further possibility of infection and to avoid any delay or difficulty in nursing and medical supervision.

During 1949. twenty-five cases were notified to the local authorities. Of these, 17 were due to abortal sepsis (16 in the metropolitan area and one in the country) and 8 following confinement (4 in the city and 4 in the country).

The distribution of these cases was:—

	Abortal Sepsis.	*Following confinement.*
Private hospitals ..	—	—
Public hospitals	17	7

Under the Nurses' Registration Act, forty-nine cases of pyrexia were notified during 1949 (6 in the city and 43 in the country).

Vital Statistics.

The live birth rate for New South Wales for 1949 was 22.10 per 1,000 mean population. The number of live births was 68,812 and of still births 1,279 a total of 70,091. See Table I

TABLE I.—Live Births and Still Births. New South Wales.

Year.	Total Births.	Live Births.		Still Births.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Per 1,000 total births, live and still
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
1935	46,075	44,676	16·89	1,399	30·41
1936	47,612	46,193	17·31	1,419	29·80
1937	48,949	47,497	17·62	1,452	29·66
1938	48,792	47,319	17·38	1,473	30·19
1939	49,363	48,003	17·45	1,360	27·55
1940	50,724	49,382	17·78	1,342	26·46
1941	53,193	51,729	18·47	1,464	27·52
1942	54,058	52,647	18·60	1,411	26·10
1943	58,730	57,265	20·04	1,465	24·94
1944	61,123	59,612	20·65	1,511	24·72
1945	63,202	61,202	21·14	1,540	24·37
1946	68,794	67,247	22·83	1,547	22·49
1947	70,864	69,398	23·25	1,466	20·69
1948	68,560	67,234	22·19	1,326	19·35
1949	70,091	68,812	22·10	1,279	18·25
METROPOLITAN AREA (Statistical Metropolis).					
1935	17,494	16,907	13·60	587	33·61
1936	18,341	17,759	14·23	582	31·73
1937	18,748	18,158	14·48	590	31·47
1938	19,150	18,559	14·73	591	30·86
1939	19,885	19,223	15·24	562	28·26
1940	20,515	19,942	15·53	573	27·93
1941	23,019	22,366	17·05	653	28·37
1942	23,848	23,220	17·26	628	26·33
1943	27,700	26,989	19·52	711	25·67
1944	29,014	28,318	19·96	696	24·58
1945	30,230	29,501	20·42	729	24·12
1946	32,467	31,769	21·68	698	21·50
1947	32,536	31,918	21·51	618	18·99
1948	30,605	30,047	20·01	558	18·23
1949	30,466	29,936	19·56	530	17·40
REMAINDER OF STATE.					
1935	28,581	27,769	19·80	812	28·41
1936	29,271	28,434	20·02	837	28·59
1937	30,201	29,339	20·36	862	28·54
1938	29,642	28,760	19·66	882	29·76
1939	29,478	28,680	19·35	798	27·07
1940	30,209	29,440	19·70	769	25·46
1941	30,174	29,363	19·72	811	26·88
1942	30,210	29,427	19·81	783	25·92
1943	31,030	30,276	20·53	754	24·30
1944	32,109	31,294	21·32	815	25·38
1945	32,972	32,161	21·83	811	24·60
1946	36,327	35,478	23·98	849	23·37
1947	38,328	37,480	24·97	848	22·12
1948	37,955	37,187	24·34	768	20·23
1949	39,625	38,876	24·55	749	18·90

The birth rate in New South Wales continues to be maintained during the last seven years at a rate considerably higher than the years prior to World War II, the rate being lower in Sydney than the remainder of the State.

It is gratifying to note that the still-birth rate continues to fall and is lower in Sydney than in the remainder of the State.

TABLE II.—Live Births and Maternal Mortality in N.S.W.
Comparative figures for the whole State, the Metropolitan area and remainder of State.

Year.	Live Births.			Deaths from Puerperal Causes (excluding Criminal Abortion).			Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births (excluding Criminal Abortion).		
	State.	Met.	Rem.	State.	Met.	Rem.	State.	Met.	Rem.
1935	44,676	16,907	27,769	230	74	156	5·15	4·38	5·62
1936	46,193	17,759	28,434	236	103	133	5·11	5·80	4·68
1937	47,497	18,158	29,339	198	83	115	4·17	4·57	3·92
1938	47,319	18,559	28,760	181	72	109	3·82	3·88	3·79
1939	48,003	19,323	28,680	162	59	103	3·38	3·05	3·59
*1940	49,382	19,942	29,440	175	59	116	3·54	2·96	3·94
1941	51,729	22,336	29,363	177	67	110	3·42	2·99	3·74
1942	52,647	23,220	29,427	172	61	111	3·27	2·62	3·77
1943	57,265	26,989	30,276	169	66	103	2·95	2·45	3·40
1944	59,612	28,318	31,294	155	74	81	2·60	2·61	2·59
1945	61,662	29,501	32,161	122	46	76	1·97	1·56	2·36
1946	67,247	31,769	35,478	100	33	67	1·49	1·03	1·89
1947	69,398	31,918	37,480	112	38	74	1·61	1·19	1·97
1948	67,234	30,047	37,187	81	30	51	1·20	1·33	1·03
1949	68,812	29,936	38,876	84	27	57	1·22	·90	1·47

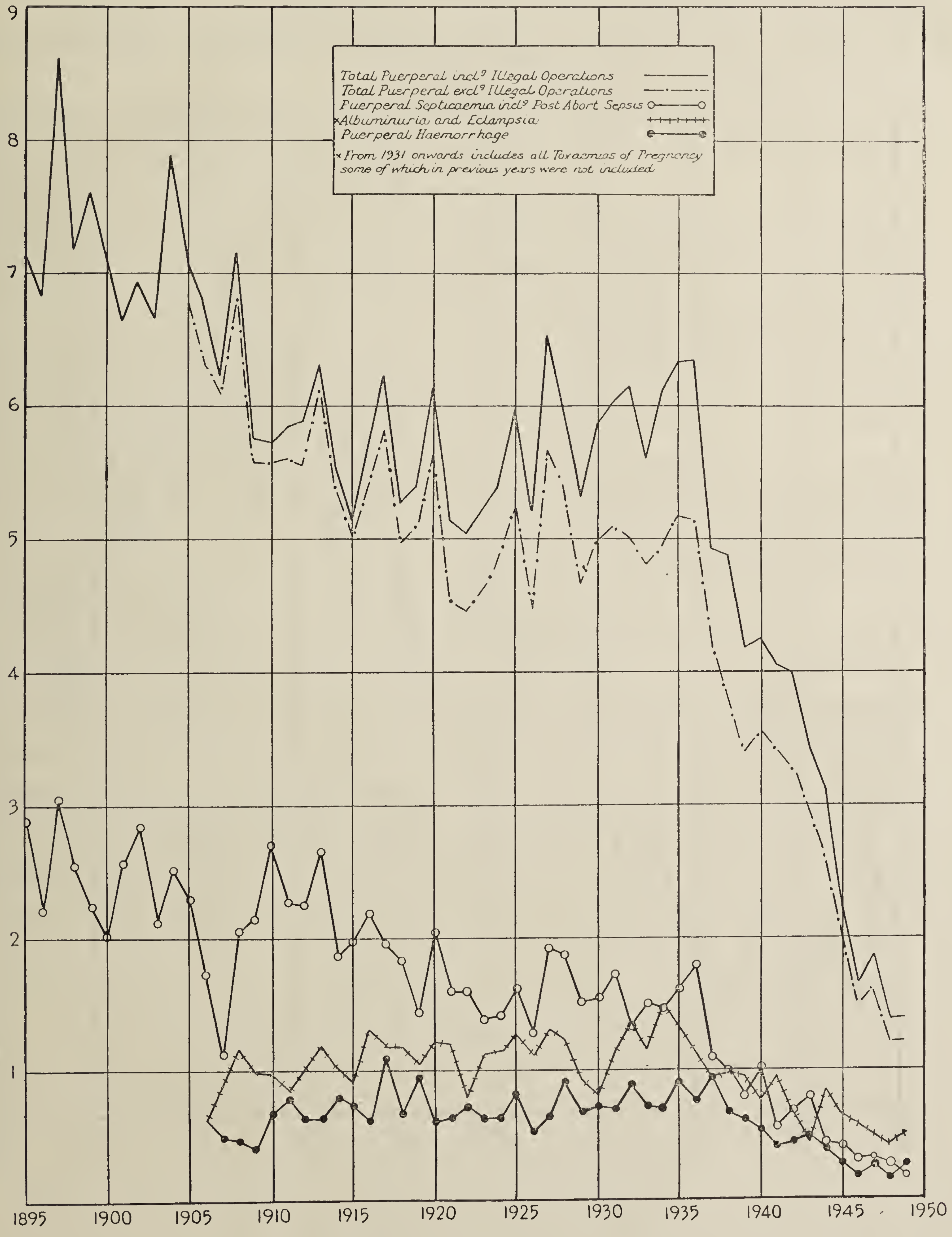
* Total Puerperal Deaths include Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver from 1940 onwards.

TABLE III.—Maternal Mortality in New South Wales.
Comparative Data in Groups of Causes.

Causes of Death.	1944.		1945.		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
NEW SOUTH WALES.												
Accidents of pregnancy	15	0·25	21	0·34	13	0·19	19	0·27	13	0·19	9	0·13
Puerperal haemorrhage	23	0·39	17	0·27	16	0·24	18	0·26	11	0·16	19	0·28
Puerperal septicaemia	13	0·22	7	0·11	8	0·12	3	0·04	1	0·02	...	...
Post-abortive septicaemia	13	0·22	6	0·10	2	0·03	9	0·13	2	0·03	3	0·04
Thrombophlebitis embolism, sudden death...	23	0·39	13	0·21	11	0·16	11	0·16	11	0·19	10	0·15
Eclampsia and albuminuria	54	0·90	39	0·63	38	0·57	36	0·52	28	0·42	36	0·52
Other casualties of childbirth	14	0·23	19	0·31	12	0·18	16	0·23	13	0·19	7	0·10
Total	155	2·60	122	1·97	100	1·49	112	1·61	81	1·20	84	1·22
Criminal abortion	31	0·52	17	0·28	11	0·16	18	0·26	11	0·16	10	0·15
Grand Total	186	3·12	139	2·25	111	1·65	130	1·87	92	1·36	94	1·37
METROPOLITAN AREA (Statistical Metropolis).												
Accidents of pregnancy	4	0·14	7	0·24	3	0·09	5	0·16	4	0·13	3	0·10
Puerperal haemorrhage	12	0·42	6	0·20	4	0·13	3	0·09	4	0·13	10	0·33
Puerperal septicaemia	7	0·25	4	0·14	1	0·03	1	0·03	1	0·04	...	...
Post-abortive septicaemia	7	0·25	3	0·10	2	0·07	1	0·03	...	...	...	...
Thrombophlebitis embolism, sudden death...	9	0·32	4	0·14	3	0·09	5	0·16	5	0·17	3	0·10
Albuminuria and eclampsia	25	0·88	14	0·47	13	0·41	16	0·50	13	0·43	9	0·30
Other casualties of childbirth	10	0·35	8	0·27	7	0·22	7	0·22	3	0·10	2	0·07
Total	74	2·61	46	1·56	33	1·04	38	1·19	30	1·00	27	0·90
Criminal Abortion	18	0·64	14	0·47	5	0·16	9	0·28	10	0·33	9	0·30
Grand Total	92	3·25	60	2·03	38	1·20	47	1·47	40	1·33	36	1·20
REMAINDER OF STATE.												
Accidents of pregnancy	11	0·35	14	0·44	10	0·28	14	0·37	9	0·24	6	0·15
Puerperal haemorrhage	11	0·35	11	0·34	12	0·34	15	0·40	7	0·19	9	0·23
Puerperal septicaemia	6	0·19	3	0·09	7	0·20	2	0·05	...	...	...	...
Post-abortive septicaemia	6	0·19	3	0·09	...	...	8	0·21	2	0·05	3	0·08
Thrombophlebitis Embolism, sudden death...	14	0·45	9	0·28	8	0·23	6	0·16	8	0·22	7	0·18
Albuminaria and eclampsia	29	0·93	25	0·78	25	0·70	20	0·54	15	0·40	27	0·70
Other casualties of childbirth	4	0·13	11	0·34	5	0·14	9	0·24	10	0·27	5	0·13
Total	81	2·59	76	2·36	67	1·89	74	1·97	51	1·37	57	1·47
Criminal Abortion	13	0·41	3	0·10	6	0·17	9	0·24	1	0·03	1	0·02
Grand Total	94	2·94	79	2·46	73	2·06	83	2·21	52	1·40	58	1·49

GRAPH 11.

Deaths due to Puerperal Condition, New South Wales—Death Rates from Certain Causes per 1,000 Live Births for the years 1895–1949.



GRAPH 12.

Maternal Mortality—Deaths from Criminal Abortions as percentage of total Maternal Deaths in New South Wales, 1905–1949.

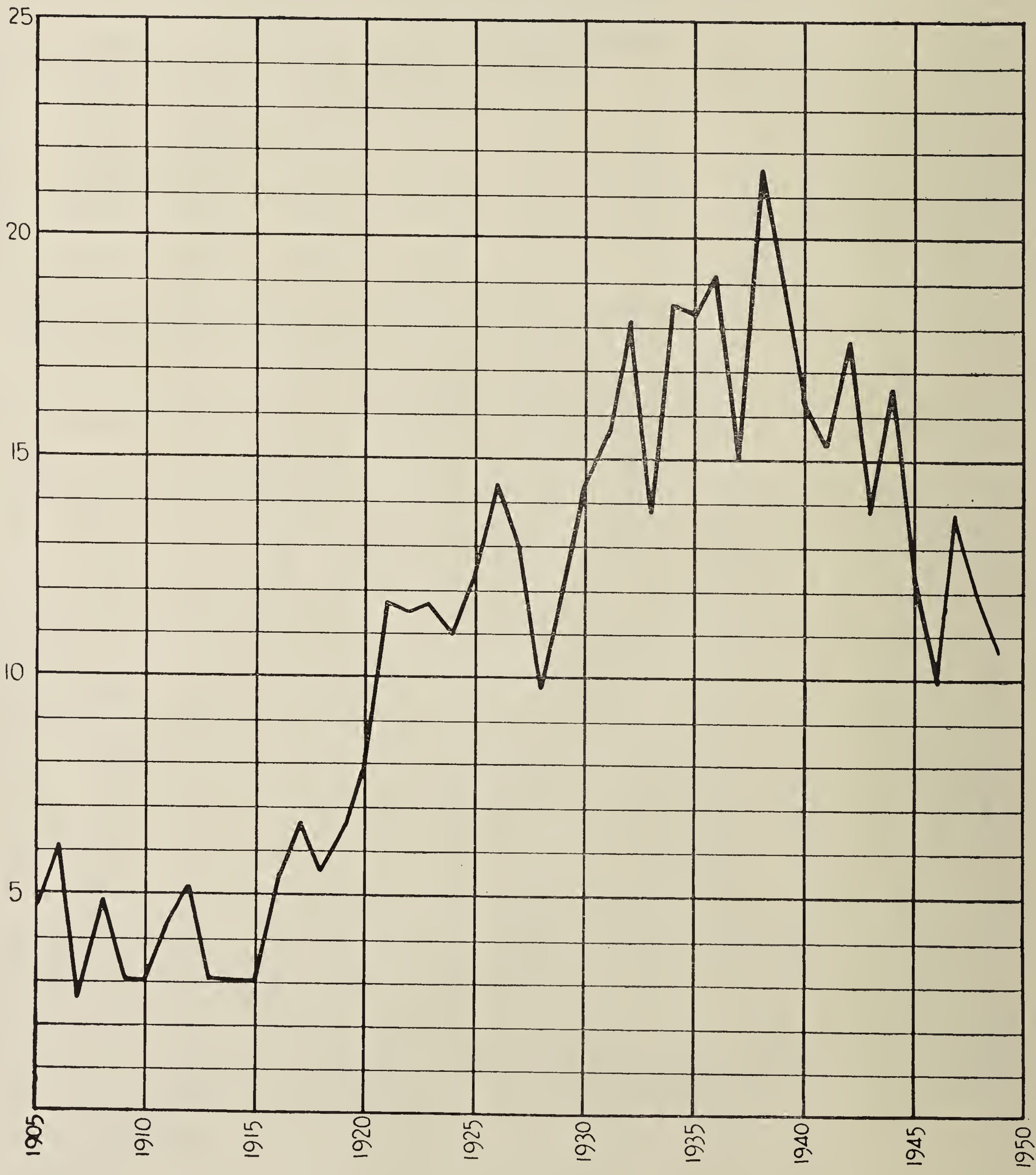


Table IV.—Deaths from Criminal Abortions in N.S.W.

Metropolitan Area, Remainder of State and Whole State.

Year.	Deaths from Criminal Abortion only.				Total Puerperal Deaths (including Criminal Abortion).			
	Female deaths at all ages.		Female deaths at ages 15–44 years.		Female deaths at all ages.		Female deaths at ages 15–44 years.	
	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.
New South Wales.								
1935	52	0·49	51	3·02	282	2·65	280	16·56
1936	56	0·52	56	3·30	292	2·71	288	16·97
1937	35	0·32	35	2·22	233	2·14	233	14·75
1938	50	0·44	50	3·09	231	2·03	228	14·07
1939	38	0·32	38	2·53	200	1·71	199	13·24
1940	34	0·30	34	2·54	209	1·86	208	15·52
1941	32	0·26	32	2·22	209	1·73	207	14·35
1942	37	0·29	37	2·60	209	1·64	208	14·63
1943	27	0·21	27	1·93	196	1·52	195	13·92
1944	31	0·25	31	2·30	186	1·53	185	13·70
1945	17	0·14	16	1·26	139	1·14	137	10·80
1946	11	0·09	11	0·93	111	0·89	110	9·30
1947	18	0·14	18	1·59	130	1·05	120	11·38
1948	11	0·08	11	0·99	92	0·69	92	8·24
1949	10	0·08	10	0·95	94	0·74	94	8·94
Metropolitan Area (Statistical Metropolis).								
1935	43	0·74	42	4·93	116	2·01	116	13·62
1936	29	0·50	29	3·34	132	2·27	130	14·96
1937	17	0·28	17	2·04	100	1·67	100	12·02
1938	36	0·57	36	4·13	108	1·71	106	12·16
1939	30	0·47	30	3·75	89	1·38	89	11·14
1940	22	0·35	22	3·17	81	1·28	81	11·69
1941	21	0·31	21	2·83	88	1·30	88	11·84
1942	25	0·35	25	3·56	86	1·21	85	12·11
1943	17	0·24	17	2·45	83	1·15	83	11·98
1944	18	0·26	18	2·45	92	1·35	91	12·38
1945	14	0·20	13	1·97	60	0·87	59	8·95
1946	5	0·07	5	0·78	38	0·53	37	5·80
1947	9	0·13	9	1·41	47	0·66	46	7·69
1948	10	0·13	10	1·71	40	0·52	40	6·85
1949	9	0·12	9	1·67	36	0·49	36	6·67
Remainder of State.								
1935	9	0·19	9	1·07	165	3·41	164	19·55
1936	27	0·55	27	3·26	160	3·24	158	19·08
1937	18	0·37	18	2·41	133	2·72	133	17·78
1938	14	0·28	14	1·87	123	2·44	122	16·31
1939	8	0·15	8	1·14	111	2·11	110	15·62
1940	12	0·24	12	1·85	128	2·58	127	19·63
1941	11	0·21	11	1·57	121	2·57	119	17·00
1942	12	0·21	12	1·67	123	2·18	123	17·08
1943	10	0·18	10	1·41	113	1·98	112	15·82
1944	13	0·24	13	2·11	94	1·76	94	15·28
1945	3	0·06	3	0·49	79	1·49	78	12·81
1946	6	0·11	6	1·10	73	1·34	73	13·39
1947	9	0·17	9	1·68	83	1·56	83	15·49
1948	1	0·01	1	0·19	52	0·91	52	9·77
1949	1	0·02	1	0·20	58	1·08	58	11·35

The interesting variations between the maternal mortality rates in Sydney and the remainder of the State is revealed in Table II. While it is recognised that the incidence of deaths from criminal abortion remains much higher in Sydney, it is noted that the maternal death rate from other causes than criminal abortion, is with two exceptions in recent years considerably lower in Sydney.

The maternal mortality rate for the metropolitan area of Sydney is for the year 1949, .90: this is an all-time low record. In the remainder of the State it was 1.47.

The variations of the incidence of deaths from different causes in Sydney and the remainder of the State are indicated in Table III. The most marked difference is shown in the group of deaths from albuminuria and eclampsia, the rate for Sydney is .30 and the rate for the remainder of the State is .70. Two other groups show a higher rate outside the metropolitan area, these are (*a*) thrombophlebitis embolism and sudden deaths, and (*b*) other casualties of childbirth.

It is obvious that eclampsia and albuminuria are the major killers at the present time. Every possible effort should be made to combat this tragic loss of mother's lives, accompanied as it is with a high foetal mortality.

The reduction to .30 in the metropolitan area is the lowest on record and as indicated in Table III has been reduced from as high as .88 in 1944.

The close co-operation of the obstetric hospitals in the metropolitan area with the Departmental pre-natal clinics in an energetic and careful supervision of mothers showing signs of impending toxaemia has been one of the contributory factors in this reduction. The obstetric hospitals, in some instances have shown spectacular improvement in the number of deaths from this cause.

The special medical committee investigating maternal mortality still finds that deaths from this cause are preventable because it is still found that some medical practitioners do not record the weight and the blood pressure of their patients and so have no proper information as to the early signs and symtoms of impending toxaemia. It is well known that it is only when all toxaemias are controlled in the early stages, that deaths will be eliminated.

Deaths from haemorrhage remain high and in the metropolitan area for the year 1949, the death rate was .33, that is higher than in the remainder of the State where it was .23, although in the four years previously, the rate has been consistently lower in Sydney than in the remainder of the State.

The mobile blood transfusion units in the metropolitan area of Sydney contribute to the reduction of deaths from this cause. There is no satisfactory reason for the increased rate in 1949, the highest since 1944.

The maternal mortality rate of the State of New South Wales is 1.37 per 1,000 live births and exclusive of criminal abortions is 1.22 for the year 1949.

The scheme for the reduction of maternal mortality still continues to make provision for a free consultant service in pregnancy during the confinement and in the puerperium. This is done in co-operation with the consultants, who are willing to receive a reduced fee from the Department for consultations under the scheme.

The Red Cross transfusion service and five public obstetric hospitals (Women's Hospital, Crown-steet, Royal Hospital for Women, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Royal North Shore Hospital and St. George Hospital) co-operate with the Department in the maintenance of mobile blood transfusion units at all times.

PART II—INFANT WELFARE.

Baby Health Centres.

In 1944 the Department implemented the policy of the Government to give generous financial assistance in the establishment of new baby health centre premises, and since that date the development of this most important field of maternal and baby welfare has progressed considerably.

The policy provided that, where in future any local organization of approved status is prepared to co-operate in the establishment of a baby health centre for use either in substitution of existing unsatisfactory premises or as a fresh or additional centre—

(*a*) The Government makes a grant of 50 per cent. of the capital cost of building and equipping the centre (exclusive of the cost of the site), and, if required, advances up to a further 25 per cent. of these costs, subject to repayment of the loan by equated payments of principal and interest over a period of ten years.

(*b*) If it is not possible to erect a new building but it is possible to purchase or rent suitable premises, the Government contribute 50 per cent. of the cost of the building exclusive of the site, or alternatively, 25 per cent. of the rent payable.

(*c*) In addition to any commitments involved in (*a*) of above, the local organization will be required to maintain premises in good order and repair and be responsible for all maintenance upkeep such as cleaning, light and fuel, telephone charges, replacements of equipment and like service and undertake to make the premises available at all times to the Department of Public Health for use as a baby health centre free of rent.

(*d*) The Government undertakes to provide also, free of cost, the necessary staff for the centre and be responsible for any travelling and sustenance expenses of the members of such staff in accordance with the Public Service regulations.

(*e*) The arrangement will also be subject in all cases to the local organization obtaining the approval of this Department as to location, plans and equipment of the centre, and to the organization further undertaking not to interfere in any way with the conduct of the activities of the centre.

If the application for Government assistance is made, it is necessary for the council or committee to complete a resolution embodying the condition under which such grant is accepted.

Official standard lists of equipment are used as a basis of discussion and planning and all purchases of equipment are made through ordinary commercial channels.

Payment of 50 per cent. of the cost is made on production of receipts for all purchases which are in accordance with a list previously submitted and approved.

While observing the standard requirements for adequate and proper relationships of rooms for the most efficient working conditions, external appearances of general design have varied widely. The combination of domestic and institutional architecture has been the objective.

There are now 275 baby health centres in the State, of which 76 are in the metropolitan area, 11 in Newcastle and 188 in the country.

There were nine new buildings completed and occupied under the new policy during the year, viz.: Arncliffe, Bowraville, Cootamundra, Gladesville, Harbord, Moss Vale, Mullumbimby, The Entrance, and Wingham.

In addition centres were opened in temporary premises at Redfern, Berry and Taralga, with nursing staff and 50 per cent. of the equipment provided by this Department.

The baby health centre staff consists of 3 nurse inspectors, 134 sisters-in-charge, 46 sisters, and various part-time officers whose services aggregate 8 full-time sisters.

The attendances for the year were:—

Individual attendances	104,868
Total attendances	1,080,330

Staff Lectures.

Routine staff lectures are given each year at least once a quarter.

Departmental Booklets.

The Departmental free booklet, "Healthy Motherhood", of which 50,000 are printed annually, continues to be a most valuable publication and is used by all the metropolitan obstetric hospitals, the majority of obstetric specialists and general practitioners. Its chief aim is to raise the standard of pre-natal care by encouraging the mother to co-operate with her doctor, hospital or clinic by following implicitly the instructions given, by attending regularly, and by paying particular attention to diet during pregnancy.

In addition to this valuable instruction in pre-natal care, "Our Babies" is another free booklet from the Department, of which 50,000 are printed annually.

Country Women's Association.

I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable support given by the Country Women's Association to the baby health centres, especially since the inception of the 1944 policy under which the local authority (very frequently the Country Women's Association in country areas) provides the site for the centre and 50 per cent. of the cost of erection and equipment and maintains the centre when established. Nursing service is provided completely by this Department.

This policy has called for considerable expenditure of funds by country branches, and the willingness with which such financial responsibility has been undertaken by the association, has done a tremendous amount towards furthering the baby health centre service throughout the State.

Tribute to Nurse Inspectors and Nursing Staff.

I would also like to pay tribute to the loyal and co-operative manner in which the nurse inspectors and the baby health centre nursing staff have carried out their duties.

Pre-School Child.

The general interest of the community in recent years has been awakened to the needs of the pre-school child and there has been a marked demand from all sections of the community for increased facilities for this age group.

The baby health centres always encouraged mothers to bring their toddlers and pre-school children to the centres for routine supervision, as the years from 0 to 5 are those in which the foundation is laid for the child's future health. These are the "vulnerable" years, the most formative period and the one of most rapid growth.

The baby health centres give the parent of pre-school children instruction in simple dietetics and elementary hygiene as well as checking the weight and physical development of the child.

Unfortunately, owing to serious shortage of staff, it has been found necessary, in order to continue to staff all baby health centres in the city and country, and provide advice and supervision so essential for the mothers of young infants, to discontinue temporarily in the metropolitan area the practice of seeing children aged from 2 to 5 years as a matter of routine. Advice is, however, given in any case when especially needed.

Vital Statistics.

The mortality rate among infants in the first year of life was below 50 per 1,000 live births for the first time in 1930; was below 40 in 1933, 1935, 1940 and 1943, and in each of the five years 1944 to 1948 did not show any marked deviation from the average for that period which was 30.31. Figures for 1949 show that it again declined and reached the record low rate of 27.29.

The sustained improvement in the rate is emphasized in the following table showing continuous five-yearly averages:—

Table V.—*New South Wales.*
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Continuous Five-yearly Averages.

Period.	*Rate.*	*Period.*	*Rate.*
1937–1941	41·29	1941–1945	35·95
1938–1942	41·18	1942–1946	33·30
1939–1943	39·95	1943–1947	31·38
1940–1944	37·72	1944–1948	30·31
		1945–1949	29·62

Two comparative tables are shown below to indicate the differential rates from various grouped causes of death in children under one year of age, and at age groupings within the first year.

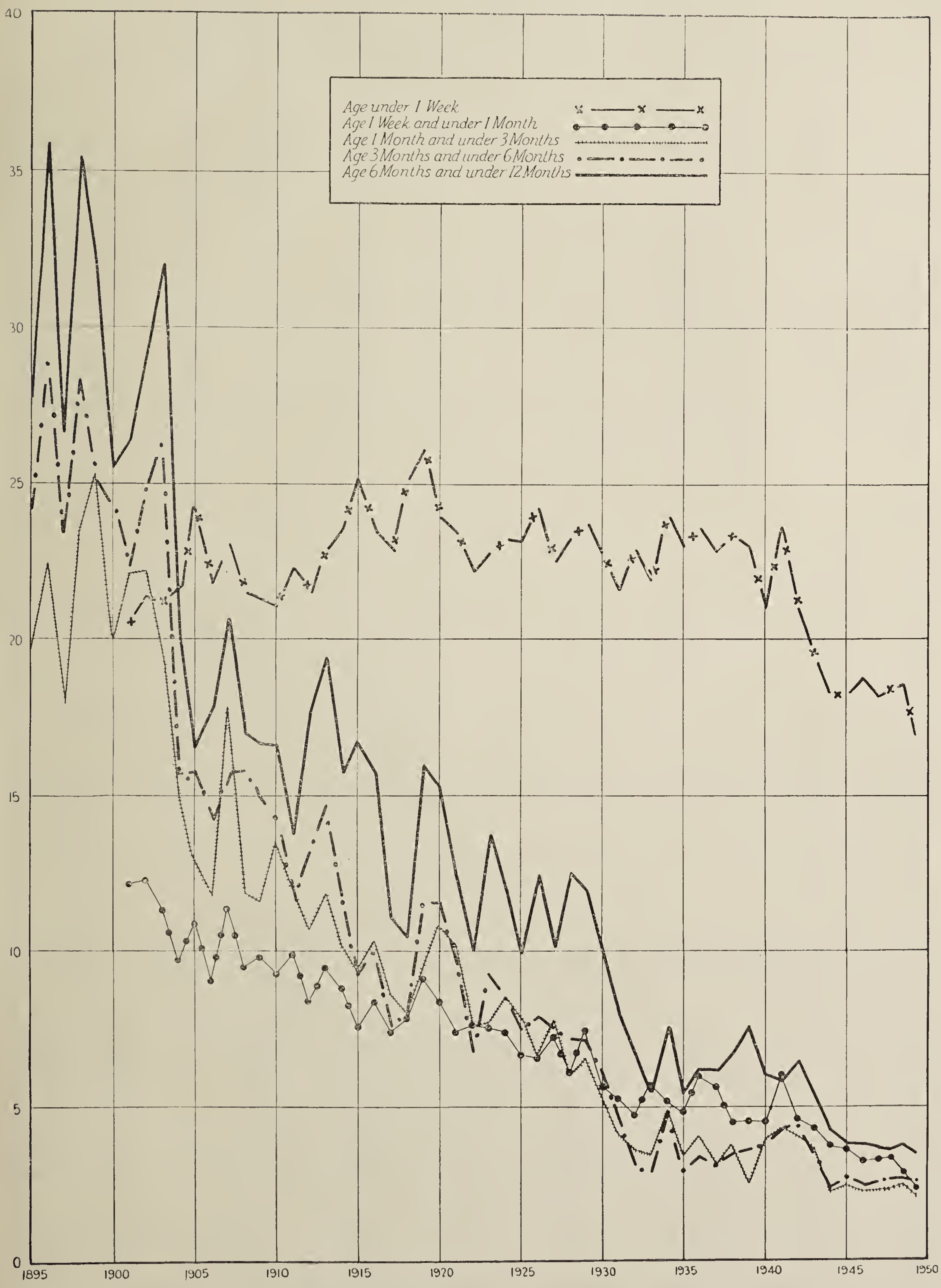
Table VI shows the mortality rate of children under one year of age in groups of causes of death representing the various classes of the International List of Causes of Death.

Combined classes 14 and 15, "malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life" show the highest rate in each year. The rate of 19.45 for these combined classes in 1949 is the lowest on record but it is only within the last few years that this rate has shown any substantial improvement.

Respiratory diseases represent the next largest group shown in the table and here again the rates for the last few years are consistently on a lower level than previously. This group does not include "atelectasis" which, as a cause of death in children under 1 year of age, is grouped in "diseases peculiar to the first year of life".

GRAPH 13.

Infantile Mortality, New South Wales—In Age Periods under 1 year, from 1875–1949.



GRAPH 14.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of the Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949

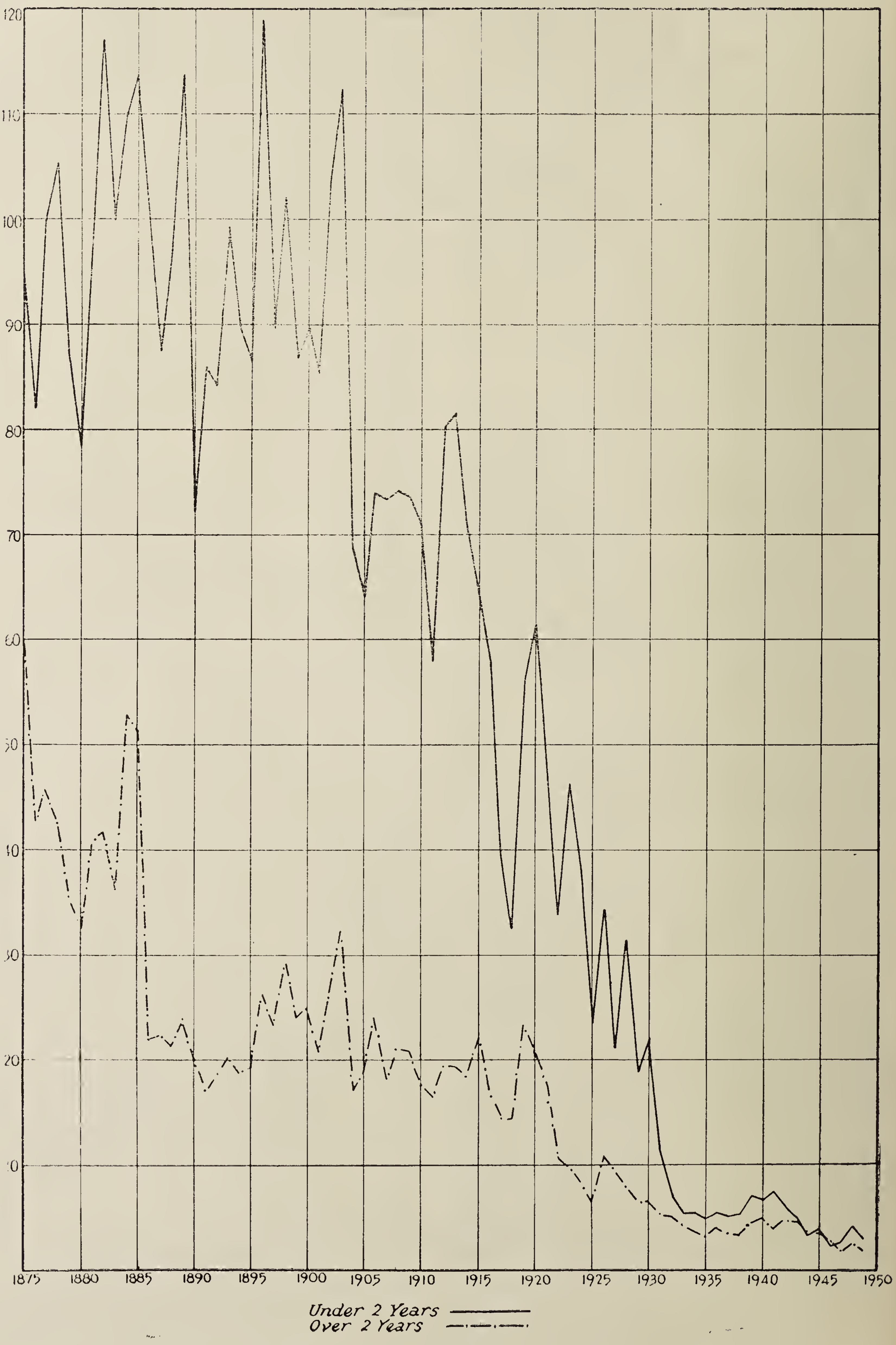


TABLE VI.—*New South Wales.*

Infantile Mortality Grouped According to the Various Classes of the International List of Causes of Death. Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.

Year.	Class 1	Classes 2, 3, 4 and 5.	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Classes 12 and 13	Classes 14 and 15	Class 17	Class 18	Total all causes.
	Parasitic and infectious diseases.	Gen. disease, disease of the blood and chronic poisonings.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Digestive System—Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.	Diseases of the Skin, Celular tissue and bones.	Malformation and disease peculiar to early infanty.	Violent or accidental deaths.	Causes of Death not determined.	
1931	4·46	·84	·54	·02	4·95	5·07	·21	·34	26·57	·48	·04	43·52
1932	2·65	·27	·91	·02	4·54	3·56	·14	·31	27·55	1·09	·02	41·06
1933	1·88	·50	·77	·02	4·91	2·85	·16	·30	26·97	·97	·02	39·35
1934	5·17	·60	1·06	·07	5·95	3·30	·14	·26	29·03	·69	·09	46·36
1935	2·60	·36	·81	·11	4·39	2·48	·27	·24	27·40	·69	·09	39·44
1936	3·10	·59	1·00	·02	5·52	3·01	·43	·15	28·88	·71	·06	43·47
1937	2·51	·51	·67	·02	4·27	2·97	·15	·25	28·38	·95	...	40·68
1938	2·58	·56	·99	·06	4·92	3·19	·21	·19	27·92	1·12	...	41·84
1939	1·98	·35	·96	·08	4·25	3·81	·13	·21	27·27	1·98	...	41·02
1940	2·03	·51	1·05	·08	4·74	3·40	·16	·18	26·02	·83	·02	39·02
1941	2·69	·64	·87	·13	4·45	3·50	·25	·13	30·37	·68	·06	43·77
1942	2·18	·59	1·06	·13	5·68	3·29	·17	·04	26·27	·76	·02	40·19
1943	2·22	·49	1·10	·12	4·09	2·39	·24	·10	24·41	·84	·18	36·18
1944	1·19	·40	·64	·06	3·24	1·58	·07	·12	22·49	·74	·15	30·68
1945	1·43	·47	·81	...	3·23	1·59	·05	·11	22·20	·69	·05	30·63
1946	1·40	·30	·57	·07	3·35	1·23	·06	·07	22·25	·79	·13	30·22
1947	1·11	·36	·76	·04	3·27	1·20	·04	·10	22·13	·74	·06	29·81
1948	1·18	·46	·62	·03	3·78	2·20	·12	·04	21·11	·67	·01	30·30
1949	·95	·51	·57	·10	3·30	2·51	·03	·01	19·45	·77	·09	27·29

Table VII shows the loss of infant life at different age groups. The greatest loss is in the neonatal period where within the first week the rate in 1949 was 16·93 and in the next three weeks of life 2·31; the total rate in the first month of life being 19·24.

TABLE VII.—*New South Wales.*

Infantile Mortality According to Age.

Rate of Mortality per 1,000 live births.

Year.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	Total under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	Total under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
1931	21·58	5·22	26·80	4·11	30·91	4·61	8·00	43·52
1932	22·94	4·72	27·66	3·58	31·24	3·07	6·75	41·06
1933	21·90	5·70	27·60	3·42	31·02	2·88	5·45	39·35
1934	24·02	5·12	29·14	4·94	34·08	4·76	7·52	46·36
1935	22·99	4·77	27·76	3·44	31·20	2·87	5·37	39·44
1936	23·64	5·93	29·57	4·07	33·64	3·66	6·17	43·47
1937	22·80	5·58	28·38	3·10	31·48	3·05	6·15	40·68
1938	23·42	4·48	27·90	3·80	31·70	3·46	6·68	41·84
1939	22·96	4·48	27·44	2·48	29·92	3·56	7·54	41·02
1940	21·12	4·46	25·58	3·85	29·43	3·62	5·97	39·02
1941	23·55	5·97	29·52	4·23	33·75	4·18	5·84	43·77
1942	20·97	4·52	25·49	3·97	29·46	4·27	6·46	40·19
1943	19·61	4·23	23·84	3·56	27·40	3·42	5·36	36·18
1944	18·30	3·66	21·96	2·16	24·12	2·38	4·18	30·68
1945	18·28	3·52	21·80	2·43	24·23	2·61	3·79	30·63
1946	18·82	3·14	21·96	2·19	24·15	2·37	3·70	30·22
1947	18·22	3·24	21·46	2·26	23·72	2·51	3·58	29·81
1948	18·38	2·95	21·33	2·47	23·80	2·60	3·90	30·30
1949	16·93	2·31	19·24	2·05	21·29	2·47	3·53	27·29

PART III.—PRE-SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Report on Medical Supervision of Kindergartens, 1949.

During 1949 twenty-six kindergartens in Sydney were visited by Departmental medical officers. Owing to pressure of work at head office and to the fact that Dr. Henderson was away in England from February till August, the Newcastle kindergartens were not visited by medical officers from the Division of Maternial and Baby Welfare and are therefore not included in this report. Dr. Shannon, the Medical Officer of Health for Hunter River Health District, did pay an occasional visit during the year to each of the Newcastle kindergartens, but kept no records. The Sydney kindergartens were supervised by Dr. Puleston-Jones and by Dr. Bryan up till August, when Dr. Henderson returned and shared in the supervision. No new kindergartens were opened during the year.

Two hundred and thirty-four visits were paid to the kindergartens during the year, at which 959 children were examined for the first time and 1,566 children were examined for their routine six-monthly check up. Nine hundred and sixty-six parents were interviewed. In addition, 120 children were brought for examination for some special reason in between their normal six-monthly examination.

(See Table I.)

NUTRITION.

The general standard of nutrition again showed an improvement, as seen in the following figures.

	1948.	1949.
Excellent	11·8%	23·2%
Good	88·1%	66·2%
Fair	11·6%	10·09%
Bad	1·1%	0·35%

A two-course mid-day meal is provided at twenty-two of the kindergartens. An Oslo lunch is provided at Cheltenham. At Killara the children bring their own sandwich lunch. At East Chatswood there is a half-day programme only, so no lunch is provided, but each child is given a glass of milk during the morning. At Petersham there are two separate groups in the mornings and afternoons, so no lunch is provided.

IMMUNIZATION.

Fifty-one children were found not to have been immunized; this represents only 2 per cent. of the children examined. Unfortunately, of these, three developed diphtheria, and one of these three died, emphasizing very forcibly the need for 100 per cent. immunization.

DENTAL CARIES.

The total number of children found to have carious teeth was 437, this represents 17.3 per cent. of those examined. This is an improvement on last year, when 21 per cent. of those examined were showing some dental decay. The improvement is probably due to the fact that some of the kindergartens have been attending the dentist at Redfern, Paddington, Surry Hills, and Marrickville Day Nurseries—a service which the kindergartens appreciate very much.

ENLARGED GLANDS AND TONSILS.

Of the 2,525 children examined either by first examination or subsequent examination 589 or 23.3 per cent. had enlarged glands, which it was decided to observe for a period of six months and then review. One hundred and forty-four, or 5.7 per cent., had glands which were considered to be bad enough to warrant immediate treatment. Four hundred and sixty-three, or 14.3 per cent. tonsils were enlarged and were kept under observation, while 131, or 4.7 per cent., of the children had tonsils which required immediate treatment, either by operation or by medical measures.

OTHER CONDITIONS.

Knock knee was present in 9.1 per cent. of the children examined, of these 4.5 per cent. were kept under observation, while 4.5 per cent. were recommended to see an orthopaedic surgeon with a view to immediate treatment. Flat feet were present in 11.4 per cent. of the children examined, 6.1 per cent. of these were kept under observation and 5.3 per cent. were sent for treatment. Twenty-two had some degree of bad posture. Twenty-eight children had strabismus; twenty-five children were suffering from hives. Eighteen children had an umbilical hernia and five other children had a protruding umbilicus. Ten children were suffering from eczema. Eleven had heart murmurs, of these, three had a congenital malformation of the heart and one was proved ot be of rheumatic origin. Other abnormalities are set out in Table II.

BUILDINGS.

The new kindergarten at Mayfield, Newcastle, was opened during this year and is quite an attractive building, capable of accommodating sixty children. The new building at Petersham kindergarten has been commenced, but will not be ready for use until next year.

Chatswood has obtained permission to build on a modified plan.

TABLE I.

							Enlarged Glands.		Enlarged Tonsils.		Nutrition.				Knock Knees.		Flat Feet.		Infectious Diseases.							
	Sessions.	P. Exam.	Parents.	Subsequent Examination.	Occasional Examination.	Dental Caries.	Not Immunized.	Observation.	Treatment.	Observation.	Treatment.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Observation.	Treatment.	Observation.	Treatment.	Measles.	Mumps.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	German Measles.	Diphtheria.	Polio.
East Chatswood	9	27	22	70	4	10	...	23	5	13	4	40	52	5	...	2	6	8	3	4	3	4	...	...	1	...	...
Eastwood.....................	11	46	48	54	13	10	2	37	8	29	8	20	76	4	...	5	2	7	1	28	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Bird......................	7	31	26	56	3	16	3	16	5	10	5	18	58	11	...	4	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheltenham..................	9	32	26	70	3	10	...	37	4	26	4	21	75	5	1	4	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Globe	9	48	41	71	3	12	1	28	3	23	3	32	81	6	...	4	4	11	7	...	...	42	1	2	...	...	...
Ellen Desailly	11	47	46	89	5	32	4	32	5	22	5	31	100	5	...	8	4	10	5	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
Francis Newton	9	53	38	51	5	23	2	21	7	16	7	17	68	16	3	3	4	5	6	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
Harold Wheen	9	34	46	70	1	9	12	28	5	17	5	25	68	11	...	7	4	3	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Killara	9	39	44	71	1	8	...	23	5	14	5	49	59	2	...	1	8	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Lance	8	30	35	52	2	19	1	13	7	12	9	25	51	6	...	8	2	3	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Leichhardt	9	23	22	50	1	17	5	17	6	12	7	11	46	16	...	1	5	6	2	3	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Little Citizens	8	38	40	53	4	5	4	14	7	13	2	14	57	19	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	...	...
Newtown	9	32	31	48	5	10	4	16	4	21	6	6	57	17	...	10	5	8	5	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	9	52	38	62	5	29	3	29	12	18	3	30	77	7	...	6	6	7	6	19	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
Peter Pan	10	20	34	108	8	11	...	21	10	24	10	24	94	10	...	2	2	2	9	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Phoenix	7	43	46	45	4	17	...	18	3	15	3	16	60	12	...	10	6	4	3	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Surry Hills	9	29	34	53	2	12	2	24	3	25	3	14	62	6	...	2	6	1	7	...	...	11	...	2	...	2 (1 died)	...
Sunbeam	8	29	24	51	...	27	...	20	4	12	4	17	52	11	...	5	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Cohen	5	22	11	32	5	20	...	16	3	11	2	15	31	8	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley	8	24	32	52	3	5	1	9	2	11	1	18	50	8	...	4	4	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Crusader	9	34	36	67	8	22	...	20	5	15	5	31	59	11	...	3	7	4	10	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croydon	8	44	42	68	11	11	...	13	6	10	6	20	71	19	2	4	7	10	18	2	1	6	...	3	...	...	...
Petersham	8	27	26	46	3	13	...	18	2	15	2	35	32	6	...	...	...	6	8	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Golden Fleece	12	36	37	99	10	36	1	26	7	23	7	25	90	19	1	3	1	5	5	1	1	4	...	8	...	...	...
Bradfield Park	11	59	60	25	...	17	1	31	4	18	4	18	60	6	...	6	3	8	2	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Hargrave Park	13	60	81	53	11	35	5	39	12	38	11	16	87	9	1	4	4	4	1	14	1	22	...	1	...	...	1
	234	959	966	1,566	120	437	51	589	144	463	131	588	1,673	255	9	116	114	155	134	120	22	132	5	60	4	3	1
						17·3%	2%	23·3%	5·7%	14·3%	4·7%	23·2%	66·2%	10·09%	·35%	4·5%	4·5%	6·1%	5·3%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table II, 1949.

	Bradfield Park.	Eastwood	East Chatswood.	Blue Bird.	Cheltenham.	Globe.	Ellen Desailly.	Francis Newton.	Harold Wheen.	Killara.	Lance.	Leichhardt.	Little Citizens'.	Newtown.	Parramatta.	Peter Pan.	Phoenix.	Surry Hills.	Sunbeam.	Waverley.	Crusader.	Croydon.	Petersham.	Golden Fleece.	Hargrave Park.	Samuel Cohen.	Totals.
Squint	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	28
Bad Posture	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	22
Boils	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Blepharitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
Blocked Lachrymal Duct	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	7
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Antritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
Backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Murmur	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	11
Cyst under Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alveolar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Pre-Patellar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bad Cold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Club Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Agenesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cong. Absence of Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of Face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deformed Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deaf	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Septic Bites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cyst of Neck	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rheumatic Heart	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hives	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	25
Hernia—Inguinal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
,, Umbilical	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	18
Prickly Heat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eczema	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	10
Gingivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hydrocoele	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Otitis Media	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phimosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Protruding Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Stye	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sores	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Undescended Testes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Finger	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adherent Foreskin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hay Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Report on the Medical Supervision of Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools for the year 1949.

Fourteen day nurseries and nursery schools were supervised by Departmental medical officers during 1949. Dr. Bertram visited Woolloomooloo, North Sydney and Mosman. The other eleven nurseries were supervised by Dr. Puleston-Jones, and Dr. Henderson, and by Dr. Bryan during Dr. Henderson's absence in England.

Unfortunately, owing to illness and staff shortages, it was not possible to pay as many visits to the nurseries as in previous years. One hundred and forty-two visits were made, during which 1,585 children were examined. In addition, fifty-four children were seen by the doctor for some specific reason, in addition to their routine six-monthly examination.

It will be seen from the following Table I that only 190 parents were examined. The majority of these came from two nurseries, namely, Forest Lodge and Herne Bay, where the matron at the former and the directors at the latter take sufficient interest in the work to make it their business to get the parents to come along and be interviewed by the doctor.

Table I.

	Woolloomooloo.	Forest Lodge.	North Sydney.	Surry Hills.	Paddington.	Redfern.	Marrickville.	Kingsford.	Mosman.	Herne Bay.	Waverley.	Newtown.	Erskineville.	Katoomba.	Totals.
Sessions	15	12	12	13	12	15	9	8	10	9	9	10	9	8	142
First Examination	63	46	40	62	60	79	36	22	47	51	44	47	56	34	687
Parents	9	30	3	12	16	24	5	6	3	43	9	17	9	4	190
Subsequent examination	62	71	82	81	85	101	59	59	36	27	81	63	68	23	898
Occasional examination	3	9	3	1	6	8	6	1	1	3	4	7	2	...	54
Dental Caries	3	7	4	9	7	5	14	4	1	7	12	10	11	14	108
Not immunised	14	1	14	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	41
Enlarged Glands—															
Observation	4	40	4	28	38	35	23	14	...	33	30	30	28	21	328
Treatment	...	8	...	1	4	5	7	5	...	6	1	9	2	5	53
Enlarged Tonsils—															
Observation	26	21	21	26	30	47	17	8	4	28	38	20	33	23	342
Treatment	1	4	4	1	4	4	7	5	4	5	1	10	2	5	57
Nutrition—															
Excellent	32	16	15	24	37	52	23	11	25	17	44	9	34	15	354
Good	48	83	46	97	89	112	63	65	21	49	73	87	74	39	946
Fair	41	18	44	18	15	16	9	5	32	12	7	13	15	2	247
Bad	4	...	17	4	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	1	1	38
Knock Knees—															
Observation	19	4	19	5	10	5	2	10	18	4	10	9	6	1	112
Treatment	4	4	6	3	3	2	...	...	2	1	7	2	2	1	37
Flat Feet—															
Observation	26	5	23	19	11	13	5	11	11	5	12	8	...	7	15
Treatment	6	...	6	3	1	7	3	3	2	1	15	4	5	2	58
Infectious Diseases—															
Measles	...	7	2	...	2	47	3	...	...	4	1	18	2	...	86
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	16
Chicken Pox	2	5	13	3	20	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	18	1	68
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	2	8	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21
German Measles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Nutrition.

Each child's nutrition was classified as either excellent, good, fair or bad. Three hundred and fifty-four were classified as excellent, 946 as good, 247 as fair, and thirty-eight as bad. Expressed in percentages this would be as follows: 22 per cent. excellent, 60 per cent. good, 16 per cent. fair, 2 per cent. bad.

The good food which the children are given at the nurseries must to a great extent be responsible for this satisfactory state of their nutrition. This is proved by the fact that a very large proportion of children lose weight over the holiday period, when the nurseries are closed and the children have all their meals in their own homes.

Dental Caries.

One hundred and eight children were found to have some dental caries present at the time of examination. These were mainly new admissions who had entered the nursery since the dentist's last visit. Each nursery received at best one period during the year when the dentist and her assistant attended daily to provide dental treatment until every child attending at the time who required treatment had been dealt with.

The kindergartens whose children were allowed to attend the day nurseries for dental treatment are very grateful for the privilege.

Immunization.

Forty-one children over the age of 1 year attending the nurseries had not been immunized at the time of examination. In view of the fact that there were four cases of diphtheria at the nurseries during the year, the importance of immunization cannot be too greatly stressed.

Tonsils and Glands.

As was the case during the second half of 1948 tonsils and glands of neck were classified, if enlarged, under: (a) those to be kept under observation; (b) those requiring treatment. It will be seen from Table I that 328 children had enlarged glands in their neck to be observed, fifty-three needed active treatment, 352 had enlarged tonsils which it was decided to observe, while fifty-seven were advised to have their tonsils and adenoids removed. There was very considerable delay caused by the coal strike, in getting hospital beds for tonsil operations, as a result of which many children are still awaiting operation.

Knock Knees and Flat Feet.

One hundred and forty-nine children were found to have some degree of knock knee. Of these, thirty-seven were advised to attend orthopaedic out-patients for treatment and 112 were advised to wear good shoes with a view to observing them for a further six months before sending them for treatment.

Two hundred and fourteen children were found to be flat-footed. One hundred and fifty-six of these were advised to do exercises and wear good shoes until they were further observed in six months' time. Fifty-eight were considered bad enough to be sent to an orthopaedic out-patients for immediate treatment.

Infectious Diseases.

Most of the nurseries had a very good year as regards infectious diseases. Two hundred and four cases of an infectious disease were reported. Of these, measles accounted for eighty-six and chicken-pox sixty-eight. Redfern had forty-seven cases of measles, Newtown had eighteen. Paddington had twenty cases of chicken-pox, Erskineville had eighteen and North Sydney thirteen. Only a few cases occurred in the other nurseries as will be seen from Table I.

TABLE II.

	Waverley.	Redfern.	Paddington.	Surry Hills.	Woolloomooloo.	North Sydney.	Forest Lodge.	Newtown.	Mosman.	Kingsford.	Herne Bay.	Katoomba.	Marrickville.	Erskineville.	Totals.
Squint	...	2	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	17
Deaf	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute tonsilitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6
Bad posture	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	22
Undescended testes	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hives	...	3	3	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	16
Bronchitis	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
Umbilical hernia	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	2	1	2	19
Phimosis	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	4	4	15
Bow legs	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	8
Icthyosis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Obesity	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post nasal discharge	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Ringworm	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Septic sores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Asthma	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Systolic murmur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Pigeon toes	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hammer toes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inguinal adenitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eczema	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Infected Heel	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furunculosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Haemangioma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Webbed toes	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Debility	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured leg	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adherent Foreskin	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chalazion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Petit mal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mentally retarded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocoele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cong. ab. vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Excentric pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

OTHER CONDITIONS.

Of the other conditions found, only 5 conditions were at all numerous, namely 22 bad posture, 17 squints, 15 had some figure of Phimosis, 16 suffered from bad hives and 19 children had an umbilical hernia. Eight children were classified as being bow-legged. Seven had ringworm, 5 had impetigo, 11 had signs of bronchitis in their chests. The other conditions found are shown in Table II above.

MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

I would like to express my appreciation to the senior medical officer, the three medical officers and the administrative officer for their interest and effective liaison with all branches of the activities of the Division which has contributed materially to the successful extension of the work.

E. TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Director.—Marshall Andrew, M.B., Ch.M.

Deputy Director.—John Hughes, M.B., Ch.M.

Clerk, messenger, visiting nurses, 11 (eleven).

Notifications.

The total notifications of all forms of tuberculosis during the year 1949 were 1,641, representing a decrease of seventy for the year when compared with 1,711 for 1948.

Deaths.

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1949 numbered 769 and compared with 815 for the year 1948 represents a decrease of forty-six cases for the year.

Clinics.

Eight clinics operated throughout the year, and a new clinic was established at Wollongong during the latter portion of the year and is now operating on a satisfactory basis.

The Eva Hordern Red Cross Home, Strathfield, operated in addition to the other eleven hospitals and clinics.

X-Rays.

The result of the combined clinic X-rays for the year is shown in the following statement:—

Combined metropolitan area clinic X-rays, 1949 ..	32,141
Combined metropolitan area clinic X-rays, 1948 ..	26,324
Increase ..	5,817

The Newcastle area X-rays for 1949 showed 2,170 as against 2,146 for 1948.

The six-day private group X-ray service is continuing with very satisfactory results and still retains the popularity of the general public, as is illustrated by the following figures:—

Combined group X-rays for the year, 1949	17,723
Combined group X-rays for the year 1948	16,902
Increase ..	821

Lectures and Addresses.

Lectures and addresses were given at various city, suburban and country areas, including Newcastle, Orange, Wollongong and Bathurst.

Publicity.

The Department was represented at Orange and Bathurst shows.

Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination has been undertaken at Royal North Shore Hospital, Canterbury District Hospital, Albion Street Clinic, Red Cross Clinic, and Waterfall Sanatorium.

Appointment.

The appointment of the Director of Tuberculosis was made.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Table I.—Showing the age and sex incidence of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 1949.

Age Period.	Metropolitan Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 1,663,400			Hunter River Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 255,280			Broken Hill Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 29,350			Mitchell Health District Mean Population. 119,410			Richmond-Tweed Health District Mean Population. 116,360			South Coast Health District Mean Population. 162,590			Remainder of State Mean Population. 290,990			Whole of State Estimated Mean Population. 3,113,977		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 year.........	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1– 4	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	4	7	5	12
5–14	3	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	4	17	21
15–24	65	119	184	5	9	14	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	3	4	4	5	9	14	12	26	91	151	242
25–34	119	145	264	8	14	22	1	5	6	3	6	9	3	1	4	3	4	7	12	16	28	149	191	340
35–44	163	81	244	12	9	21	4	...	4	7	4	11	...	3	3	4	4	8	27	13	40	217	114	331
45–54	151	44	195	16	3	19	1	...	1	7	...	7	2	...	2	7	2	9	22	6	28	206	55	261
55–64	163	28	191	15	3	18	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	1	4	10	...	10	21	6	27	216	40	256
65 and over	92	28	120	11	2	13	4	...	4	7	2	9	5	1	6	1	1	2	14	7	21	134	41	175
All ages	761	460	1,221	67	40	107	10	5	15	31	17	48	14	9	23	31	17	48	111	68	179	1,025	616	1,641

DEATHS.

Table II.—Showing the number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in (*a*) Metropolis, (*b*) Whole State, during the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

	Metropolis.			Whole State.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Respiratory system	332	151	483	492	215	707
Meninges and nervous system...............	4	7	11	9	15	24
Other	11	8	19	23	15	38
Total	347	166	513	524	245	769

GRAPH 15.

Tuberculosis—Annual Death Rate per 100,000 of the Population in New South Wales, 1875–1949.

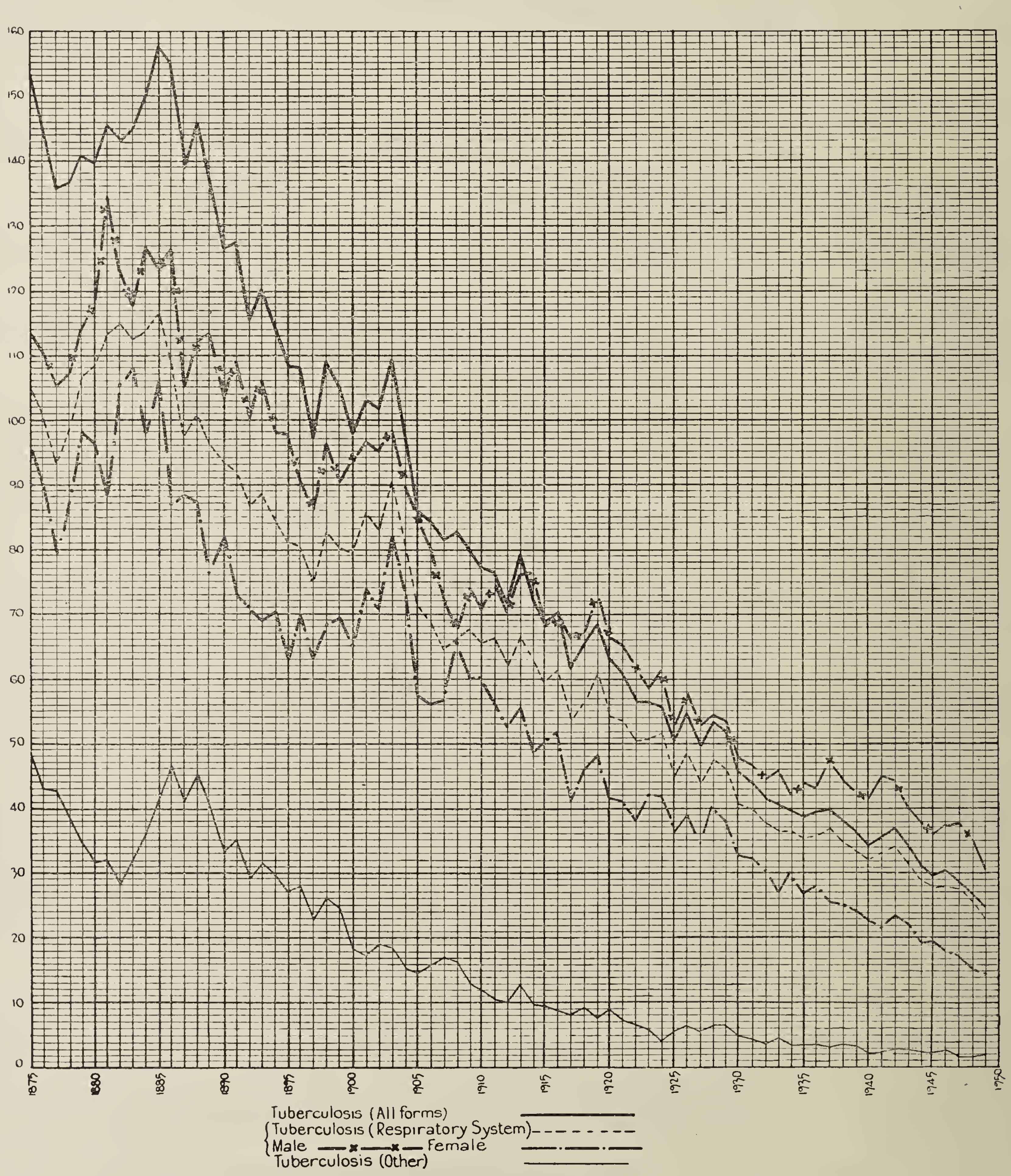


TABLE III.—Showing the Age and Sex of the Persons whose Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Age Period.	Metropolitan Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 1,663,400			Hunter River Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 255,280			Broken Hill Combined Sanitary District Mean Population. 29,350			Mitchell Health District Mean Population. 119,410			Richmond-Tweed Health District Mean Population. 116,360			South Coast Health District Mean Population. 162,590			Remainder of State Mean Population. 290,990			Whole of State Estimated Mean Population. 3,113,977		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3
1– 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
5–14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
15–24	2	7	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	12	16
25–34	16	36	52	5	2	7	1	...	1	2	2	4	2	...	2	1	4	5	4	3	7	31	47	78
35–44	50	41	91	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	1	4	1	5	6	9	15	68	55	123
45–54	83	25	108	7	1	8	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	7	1	8	9	5	14	110	33	143
55–64	102	16	118	15	2	17	1	...	1	8	3	11	3	...	3	13	...	13	13	3	16	155	24	179
65 and over	78	25	103	9	2	11	4	...	4	3	1	4	3	...	3	5	2	7	18	11	29	120	41	161
All ages	332	151	483	43	8	51	6	...	6	17	11	28	11	1	12	32	9	41	51	35	86	492	215	707

TABLE IV.—Showing Institutional Accommodation Available for Patients Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sanatoria and Hospitals.	Type of Cases.	Number of Beds Available.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Waterfall Sanatorium (under Government control)	Intermediate	135	88	223
2. Randwick Auxiliary Hospital (under Government control)	Late	60	60	120
3. Queen Victoria Homes (subsidised)—				
Thirlmere	Early female	...	76	76
Wentworth Falls	Early male	54	...	54
4. Red Cross Society (subsidised)—				
"Bodington" at Wentworth Falls	Early male and female	100	...	100
"Malahide" at Pennant Hills	Late male and female	10	11	21
Eva Hordern Hospital at Strathfield		...	12	12
5. R. T. Hall Sanatorium		...	16	16
6. Private Hospitals (approximately)		...	...	69
7. Repatriation Department—				
Prince of Wales Hospital		88	...	88
Lady Davidson Home		276	...	276
8. Lidcombe State Hospital		30	...	30
9. Lourdes Hospital, Killara		...	19	19
10. Rankin Park Chest Hospital		25	25	50

TABLE V.—Showing Number of Patients Receiving Institutional Treatment for Twelve Months Ended 31st December, 1949.

	Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls.	Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Thirlmere.	Bodington Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls.	Waterfall Sanatorium.	Red Cross Malahide Sanatorium, Pennant Hills.	R. T. Hall Sanatorium, Hazelbrook.	Randwick Auxiliary Hospital.
1. Number of patients in Institution on 1st January, 1949	41	66	83	196	22	7	119
2. Number of patients admitted during year	66	94	167	284	29	18	215
3. Number of patients discharged (including deaths)	59	96	145	218	29	13	177
4. Number of patients remaining in Institution on 31st December, 1949	48	64	107	262	22	12	145
5. Average daily number of beds occupied	46	63	93	247	21	9	147

TABLE VI.—Showing the average residence in days and condition on discharge from Sanatoria and Hospitals of patients under treatment for period of twelve months ended 31st December, 1949.

Condition on Discharge.	Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls.		Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Thirlmere.		Bodington Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls.		Waterfall Sanatorium.		Red Cross Malahide Sanatorium, Pennant Hills.		R. T. Hall Sanatorium, Hazelbrook.		Randwick Auxiliary Hospital.	
	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.	No. of Patients.	Average Residence in Days.
1. Arrested (A)	...	...	20	229	10	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Quiescent (Q)	12	206·91	46	276·6	38	269	4	3,364	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Much Improved (M.I.)	16	439·43	5	470·2	19	297	...	...	3	237	8	265·6	7	1,091·85
4. Improved (I)	15	288·86	4	271	12	165	65	474	4	190	2	94	36	590·52
5. Stationary (S)	12	185·81	10	96·7	28	142	77	360	5	343	1	27	14	68·35
6. Worse (W)	4	185	11	242·7	6	221	9	477	3	574	2	76·1	15	463·13
7. Dead (D)	...	...	...	...	4	54	39	463	14	82	...	...	95	331·88

TABLE VII.—Showing condition of patients on admission to and discharge from Institutions for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1949.

Condition on Admission.	Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls.								Queen Victoria Sanatorium, Thirlmere.								Red Cross Sanatorium, " Bodington," Wentworth Falls.							
	Condition on Discharge.								Condition on Discharge.								Condition on Discharge.							
	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Tota
L1T1	...	5	3	3	2	...	...	13	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	14	5	7	...	...	1	...	...	13
L2T1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	8	31	2	3	5	3	...	52	2	20	6	...	9	...	1	38
L1T2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	9
L2T2	...	3	9	10	5	1	...	28	4	10	2	1	3	7	...	27	2	9	9	4	12	...	1	37
L3T1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L3T2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	3	2	6	1	14
L1T3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L2T3	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
L3T3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4
Totals ...	...	12	16	15	12	4	...	59	20	46	5	4	10	11	...	96	10	38	19	12	28	6	4	117

Condition on Admission.	Waterfall Sanatorium.								Red Cross " Malahide " Sanatorium, Pennant Hills.								R. T. Hall Sanatorium, Hazelbrook.							
	Condition on Discharge.								Condition on Discharge.								Condition on Discharge.							
	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total
L1T1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
L2T1	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	6
L1T2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L2T2	...	...	...	8	3	1	1	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
L3T1	...	...	...	6	11	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L3T2	...	4	...	41	56	7	17	125	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L1T3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L2T3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L3T3	...	...	...	2	3	1	16	22	...	...	...	...	3	3	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	4	...	65	77	9	39	194	...	...	3	4	5	3	14	29	...	...	8	2	1	2	...	13

Condition on Admission.	Randwick Auxiliary Hospital.							
	Condition on Discharge.							
	A.	Q.	M.I.	I.	S.	W.	D.	Total.
L1T1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
L2T1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L1T2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L2T2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
L3T1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
L3T2	...	...	1	13	4	1	3	22
L1T3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
L2T3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
L3T3	...	...	6	19	7	13	91	136
Totals	...	...	7	36	14	15	95	167

F. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

Report of the Acting Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene, for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Staff.

Director.—GORDON C. SMITH, M.B., B.S. (to 24/10/49).

Medical Officers.—T. LEWIS DUNN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Acting Director from 25/10/49). V. E. M. SHEPPARD, M.B., B.S. (from 26/9/49).

First Scientific Assistant.—H. E. G. RAYNER, B.Sc.

Scientific Assistants.—H. M. WHAITE, B.E. J. L. SULLIVAN, A.S.T.C. C. L. CULLEN, B.Sc., B.Ec.

Laboratory Assistant.—W. J. BROWN.

Shorthandwriter and Typist.—Mrs. M. HILL.

General.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene is concerned with the investigation and prevention of hazards to health in factories, mines and industry in general, with the ventilation of workshops, theatres and public halls, and with the diagnosis of cases of disease and ill-health of industrial origin. It collaborates with the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare in the prevention of industrial diseases and with the Department of Mines in dealing with the problems of dust and ventilation in mines.

It has become the advisory body on industrial health matters to Government departments, employers and employee organisations, medical practitioners, industrial chemists and private persons, and much of its time is taken up in replying to requests for information.

Any person having cause to think he or she may be affected in health by any industrial process is entitled to examination and investigation by the Division free of charge.

In October, 1949, Dr. Gordon C. Smith, who had been Director since 1943, resigned to take up an appointment with the newly-formed Industrial Health Unit attached to the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney, and the medical work of the Division was then carried out for the remainder of the year by Dr. T. L. Dunn, as Acting Director, and Dr. V. E. M. Sheppard, who was posted to the staff.

The Division was represented on the following committees of the Standards Association of Australia by members of the staff:—

1. Statistics of Industrial Accidents.
2. Paints and Varnishes.
3. Protective Occupational Clothing.
4. Code of General Principles for Safe Working in Industry.
5. Safety Standards Co-ordinating.

The Director was also a member of the committe on Industrial Hygiene—The National Health and Medical Research Council.

This report is a summary of the more important investigations carried out and includes tables showing the number of cases of lead poisoning, occupational dermatitis and pneumoconiosis seen during the year together with the occupations of the persons involved. A total of 409 persons were examined during the year.

Radiographs of the Lungs of Workers in Dusty Trades.

Chest X-rays were taken of ninety (90) persons who attended for examination. Of these individuals, seventy (70) showed no abnormality, seven (7) showed increased markings, twelve (12) showed nodulation and one (1) tuberculosis not associated with employment. See Table I below.

Table I.

Occupation.	Normal.	Increase in Linear Markings.	Nodulation.	Tuberculosis or Suspected Tuberculosis.
Foundry moulders	7	2	2	1
Foundry dressers	4	...	1	...
Foundry labourers	4	...	...	...
Boilermaker welders	2	...	...	...
Shotblasters and sandblasters	12	...	...	...
Sandstone workers	5	1	...	...
Metal polishers and grinders	3	...	...	...
Coal and shale miners	2	...	2	...
Metalliferous miners	6	1	5	...
Pottery pipe and brickyard workers	3	...	...	...
Furnace bricklayers	1	...	...	...
Basalt workers	1	...	...	...
Enamel sprayers	1	1	1	...
Asbestos workers	5	...	...	...
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...
Fluoroscent tube workers	2	...	...	...
Bulk wheat handlers	2	...	...	...
Ore grinders	3	...	...	...
Textile workers	2	...	...	...
Bakers and flourmill hands	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	...
Total	70	7	12	1

In addition to the above, X-rays were taken of fifty-seven employees of a brick works as part of a general survey of that works. Of these individuals, forty-one appeared normal and six were doubtful. A further examination of the latter six individuals was requested, but they failed to present themselves and this investigation could not be completed.

Dermatitis.

One hundred and thirty-eight employees were examined to determine the occupational basis of their skin rashes. Occupational dermatitis was diagnosed in thirty-eight cases and Table II sets out the occupations involved and the suspected causative agent.

Table II.

Suspected Causative Agent.	Occupation.	Number of Cases.
Oil	Engineer	1
Cement	Labourer	1
	Bricklayer's labourer	1
	Waterside worker	2
Primary irritants (acid)	Jewellery polisher	1
Chrome	Lithographer	1
Mites	Waterside worker	5
Allergy—		
Hydrangea	Florist	1
Castor beans	Waterside worker	5
Wood sensitivity	,, ,,	1
Blackwood	Carriage builder	1
Cause unknown	Paper stacker	1
Sugar (raw)	Labourer	1
	Waterside worker	1
Soap	Hairdresser	1
Carbide	Waterside worker	2
Rubber gloves	Labourer (abattoirs)	2
Asbestos	Asbestos bagger	1
Friction with infection	Milk carter	1
	General carrier	1
	Mattress filler	1
Infected abrasions	Bacon curer	1
	Pantry maid	1
	Garbage collector	1
Chemicals	Labourer (dyes)	1
Sodium sulphide	Fleshing machine operator—Hides	1
Irritant dermatitis cause unknown	Waterside worker	1

Caisson Workers and Divers.

Four divers were clinically and radiologically examined and considered fit for this occupation.

Arsenic Poisoning.

Five persons exposed to arsenic were investigated and of these three (3) showed evidence of mild poisoning. They comprised one person packing weedkiller, one spraying weedkiller and one termite exterminator.

Lead Poisoning.

During the year 183 employees in contact with lead were examined at the Division of Industrial Hygiene, with the following results:

Lead poisoned	16
Lead absorption	25
Normal or disease not relating to lead	142

Apart from the above, one further case was discovered by inquiry from insurance offices dealing with workers' compensation.

The occupational distribution of these seventeen cases of lead poisoning as compared with those of 1948 is given below in Table III.

Table III.—Distribution of Lead Poisoning by Trade.

Industry.	1948.	1949.	Occupation.	1948.	1949.
Manufacture of Accumulator Batteries.	13	9	Moulder	1	...
			Paster	4	3
			Handling Dry Plates	2	1
			Assembler	2	...
			Burner	1	...
			Oxide Manufacture	...	5
			Other Processes	3	...
Engineering	6	1	Welding	6	...
			Sheet Metal Worker	...	1
Electrical Trades	...	1	Battery Maintenance	1	1
Smelting of Metals	2	1	Lead Smelter and Moulder.	2	1
Painting Industry	1	4	House painter	1	4
Plumbing and Other Processes.	2	Nil	Lead Buffer	1	...
			Lead Packer	1	...
Glass Manufacture	...	1	Batch Mixer	...	1

The figures given refer only to cases of lead poisoning discovered as a result of medical examinations conducted at the Division of Industrial Hygiene, either at the direct request of the individual employee, by reference from the trade or other doctors, or as a result of specific requests from the Division arising out of the system of remote control of stippled cell counting. There is no accurate method of gauging the incidence of lead poisoning in the industrial community exposed to the risk in New South Wales. It is probably higher than the figures quoted which are derived from a very limited sample of those encountering the hazard.

This condition is a notifiable accident under section 38 (3) of the Factories and Shops Act, 1912. The weakness of this Act is that the onus of notification is thrown upon the factory management. It is the practice in most factories where lead processes are carried on, to transfer to other work employees showing high stippled cell counts or symptoms suggestive of lead intoxication, until such time as the factory management considers such people fit to resume their previous duties. This is a good practice when the operatives are under medical supervision, but in its absence it may be used to avoid notification. In some cases, where the condition of lead intoxication is more evident, the employee is given holiday leave by and at the expense of the management, until the symptoms subside. The employees also acquiesce in these devices, as it saves them the economic loss that would occur if they ceased work, and accepted payment under the schedule laid down in the Workers' Compensation Act.

Another practice, which fortunately is not as prevalent as the others mentioned, is to dismiss the sick employee, and then to settle the case "without admission of liability" if action at law is instituted or threatened. By these means the principle of notification is avoided, and a false and low incidence of lead intoxication is obtained. One case only of lead poisoning was notified to the Department of Labour and Industry under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, and this case was not the one previously described as having been found by inquiry from insurance offices. It would be better if notification of this condition was obligatory, not only to factory management, but also to medical practitioners, such as is required in England under section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937. This would place the obligation on the medical practitioner to notify cases which he believes or suspects to be suffering from lead poisoning of industrial origin, and it would also ensure that figures relating to patients dying from the sequelae of lead poisoning would be known.

A system of remote control of lead workers, by the counting of stippled erythrocytes in blood slides supplied by the factories, is carried out by this Division. The system is a voluntary one by agreement between the Division and the factories concerned, and it embraces all the accumulator battery manufacturers in Sydney, one large glass works and one vitreous enamel factory. The blood smears are taken at the factory by the nurse, chemist, or where applicable, the visiting part-time doctor. The system gives an imperfect check upon the contact with lead in certain trades. Unfortunately its scope is limited as it does not take into account industrial concerns outside Sydney, or other potential sources of lead poisoning such as shipbreaking, shipbuilding, pottery, paint manufacture, ore smelting, printing, etc. Other flaws in the system arise from bad slide technique from the factories, and the frequent absence of names from the lists supplied, either due to shift work absence, or to change of occupation under the circumstances mentioned previously.

During the year over 5,000 slides were examined for stippled cells at this Division. Among them were thirty-six cases having 5,000 or greater stippled cells per million erythrocytes, ten of whom had reduction in haemoglobin to 75 per cent. (11.5 grammes) or less, but none of these were examined at this Division. Some of these cases had persistently high stippled cell counts over a period of months, and it is reasonable to assume that at least a small percentage of these cases were instances of lead intoxication.

In general the stippled cell counts were uniformly low where industrial discipline and lead precautions and good housekeeping were enforced, and irregular and often high where the reverse obtained. It was from one such firm that the five cases of poisoning occurred in the manufacture of lead oxide. In the latter five cases the longest duration of employment before the development of symptoms was eight weeks.

Another factor which operates towards the relaxation of lead precautions is the bonus system in use in the accumulator battery trade. Where industrial discipline is inefficient this system encourages laxity among the employees in order to maintain their quota.

It would appear reasonable to assume that the gross incidence of lead poisoning in New South Wales is higher than the seventeen cases quoted, and probably nearer twenty or twenty-five. Even at the smallest figure, making allowances for population differences, it compares unfavourably with the forty-nine notifications for the whole of England in 1948. On a comparative population basis the number of cases in New South Wales should be approximately three.

The proper appreciation of the employee of his hazard, combined with the co-operation of the management and the provision of medical notification, would do much towards reducing the incidence of this condition to negligible proportions.

Post-Mortem Examinations of Lungs of Coal Miners and Workers in other Dusty Trades.

Specimens of lung from thirteen (13) persons were received and examined for pneumoconiosis.

These specimens were examined pathologically and were chemically analysed for the amount of free and combined silica and free carbon present by methods described in previous reports of the Division.

The findings are shown in Table IV herewith.

Investigations—Coal Mines.

During the year a period of twenty-nine days was spent underground in six collieries on the southern and northern coalfields. Most visits were made to investigate complaints of dusty conditions but a considerable time was spent in Metropolitan Colliery (southern field) carrying out correlation tests between the National Coal Board Comparator on the one hand and the Owens' dust counter, thermal precipitator and midget impinger on the other.

The National Coal Board Comparator is a hand sampling pump drawing the air to be tested through a circle of filter paper. The dust deposit on the filter paper is matched with two photographic standards mounted on the instrument near the sampling hole. A fairly close correlation was established between this instrument and the Owens' dust counter such that the approximate Owens' dust count could be found by dividing 15,000 by the number of strokes of the comparator pump needed to give a dust deposit intermediate between those represented by the two photographic standards. Correlations between the Comparator and the other two instruments were not as satisfactory.

Investigations of Industrial Hazards.

A preliminary survey has been made of nine factories engaged in the manufacture of fluorescent lighting tubes. In addition to the inspection of the factories a number of the employees has been examined including an X-ray of the chest. Although working conditions have not always been satisfactory, there has been no evidence that any of those engaged in the industry have been affected by exposure to beryllium compounds. Rules for the safe handling and disposal of used and broken tubes have been drawn up.

An investigation was made into sandblasting on glass (glass etching) and sandblasting on metal castings and other metal articles in factories other than foundries. It was found that the dust concentrations were not unduly high. Five men who were X-rayed in 1939 and were still working at the grain elevators were re-rayed. No changes that could be attributed to dust inhalation were found in the ten year interval.

On two occasions inspections were made at the request of the Waterside Employment Committee into the working conditions of men engaged in mechanical trimming of bulk wheat being loaded into holds of ships. Those men were exposed to very high dust concentrations. Some difficulty has been experienced in designing a suitable mask for the work owing to the hot and humid conditions under which the men are required to perform their work.

At the request of the Department of Civil Aviation and an aircraft company, air tests for carbon monoxide were carried out in the cockpit and cabin of a prototype aircraft during flight. In all samples the concentration of carbon monoxide was found to be less than 50 parts per million.

In one factory engaged in panel beating in the repair and fitting of motor car bodies an employee contracted lead poisoning. Several other factories were inspected and in three of these a number of the employees engaged part time in metal wiping and buffing was examined. From the haemoglobin estimations and stippled cell counts there did not appear to be an abnormal intake of lead.

A number of inquiries has been made into the use of benzol in the manufacture of rubber solutions, paints and paint removers. Generally the conditions under which these are prepared have been found to be unsatisfactory.

A report was made on a comprehensive investigation carried out in a large chemical plant to ascertain the extent of the exposure of the employees to harmful gases, fumes and dust. Records kept by the Company showed that, over the previous years there had been a number of cases of gassing and of dermatitis. Tests were carried out in all sections of the plant. It was found that at times operators were exposed to concentrations of chlorine and carbon bisulphide higher than those recommended for safe working conditions. By the adoption of improved methods of working and better ventilation exposure to these gases was controlled. Where it was considered advisable, recommendations were made for reducing exposure to gases and fumes.

In the manufacture of zinc oxide in a large factory, tests of the atmosphere showed that there was intermittent exposure to excessive concentrations of zinc oxide dust in one section of the plant and to zinc oxide fumes in another. Although a number of the employees interviewed complained of symptoms compatible with mild attacks of metal fume fever, it was considered that these symptoms were only transitory and did not affect the general health of any of the workers.

At the request of the Commonwealth Stevedoring Commission dust sampling was carried out near waterside workers at Port Kembla during the bunkering of coal and the bulk loading of coke. The Owens' dust counter was used for this purpose. In addition other samples were obtained near Maritime Services Board workmen operating the travelling gantry and the conveyor belts to the wharf. No high dust counts were found on the ships during coal bunkering and bulk coke loading. However, whilst loading coke, the average dust concentrations were 500 particles per cubic centimetre on the gantry boom above the wharf and 1050 particles per cubic centimetre near a conveyor attendant in an underground tunnel on shore. The coke in transit on the conveyors was not being watered despite the provision of sprays for that purpose.

Ventilation of Theatres.

Reports were made to the Chief Secretary's Department on the ventilation of nine city and two country theatres, including the biograph boxes and re-wind rooms.

Gas Industry Inquiry, Health Survey.

A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Gas Industry was held in 1949.

Among the terms of reference of this Commission were the following:—

> "4. Whether the work entailed in carrying on the operations of the Companies or either of them is of such a nature as to affect the health and safety of employees."
>
> "5. Whether adequate means are adopted in the conduct and operations of the companies or either of them to preserve the health and safety of the employees and, in particular, to eliminate or reduce hazards arising from Dust, Gas or other cause."

(The Royal Commission of Inquiry was chiefly concerned with the Australian Gas Light Company and the North Shore Gas Company Ltd.)

One of the Commission's recommendations was that a survey of the gas industry from the point of view of health of the employees should be made by this Division, and the Premier (the Hon. J. J. McGirr), has asked that the survey be carried out in accordance with Nos. 4 and 5 of the terms of reference quoted above.

It is considered that this survey should be undertaken from two points of view:—

1. The medical examination of employees in the Gas Industry.
2. Examination of the environmental conditions of work which would involve testing the atmosphere for dust, gases, fumes, etc., and the taking of temperature readings and air velocities.

Following a discussion with the Under Secretary and the Chief Gas Engineer of the Department of Local Government, it seems desirable that the survey, in addition to covering the gas companies in the metropolitan area should also include some of the country gas works.

The survey is likely to be a lengthy one and the Division has carried out a certain amount of preliminary work and investigation, but the actual survey cannot be undertaken nor should the exact method of approach to it be decided upon until after the appointment to the Division of a new Director.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Pathological and Chemical Analysis of the Lung Specimens of Thirteen Mine Workers in the Year 1949. Where a miner worked on more than one field, the last mine at which he worked has been used for the purpose of Classification.

Case No.	Age	Dusty Occupations, Mining, etc.		Pathology.	Milligrammes per gramme of Dried Lung.					Content of Lungs. (grammes).				Remarks.
		Years of work in.	Years since work in.		Ash.	Free and Combined Silica.	Combined Silica.	Free Silica.	Carbon.	Free and Combined Silica.	Combined. Silica.	Free Silica.	Carbon.	
COAL MINE WORKER, NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTHERN COALFIELDS.														
254	58	43	...	1. Bronchogenic Carcinoma of left lung. 2. Slight coal dust pigmentation.	21·6	2·2	1·4	0·8	5	0·5	0·32	0·18	1·14	Mt. Kembla and Coalcliff Collieries 1904–1948. Filler, wheeler, coalcutter and shiftman.
257	67	49	7	1. Pneumoconiosis—coal dust type, early. 2. Coronary artery atheroma.	43·1	2·8	0·8	2·0	38	0·7	0·2	0·5	9·5	Scottish mines, 16 years. South Clifton—as miner, 33 years.
COAL MINE WORKER, NEW SOUTH WALES, NORTHERN COALFIELDS.														
249	48	32	...	1. Pulmonary congestion and oedema. 2. Perivascular aggregation of dust phagocytes but no nodulation.	Specimen submitted too small for chemical examination.									Northern Extended, 32 years; underground 30 years.
251	44	25	...	Pulmonary congestion and oedema. No coal dust changes.	Specimen submitted too small for chemical examination.									Minmi, Richmond Main, Stockrington No. 1, 15 years in latter on coal cutting machine. Death followed accident.
252	48	8	...	Slight coal dust pigmentation only.	19·3	1·7	0·6	1·1	6·7	0·43	0·15	0·28	1·7	Stockrington No. 1 Colliery, miner 7 years, top hand 1 year, labourer Municipal Council 12 years.
253	30	2½	...	1. Pulmonary congestion and oedema. 2. Slight coal dust pigmentation.	17·4	1·3	0·4	0·9	3·2	0·22	0·07	0·15	0·53	Stockton Borehole 1946–1949, shiftman and brusher. No other information furnished.
COAL MINE WORKER, NEW SOUTH WALES, WESTERN COALFIELDS														
245	67	38	14	Pneumoconiosis, coal dust type early.	33·1	5·5	1·4	4·1	38	0·84	0·31	0·63	5·9	Monmouthshire 23 years, Northern N.S.W. 1 year, Newnes Shale 2 years, State Coal Mine, 12 years as miner.
246	61	39	6	1. Pneumoconiosis, coal dust type, massive. 2. Prostatic adenocarcinoma.	38·8	3·8	1·8	2·0	194·0	0·51	0·24	0·27	26·4	Lithgow Valley Colliery as miner 33 years.
247	45	16	1	1. Pneumonic changes left base. 2. Bronchitis and emphysema. 3. Slight coal dust pigmentation.	20·7	0·8	0·3	0·5	10·7	0·1	0·04	0·06	1·3	Steel Works and Old Vale Colliery, wheeler, casual labourer, 16 years.
250	63	16½	7	1. Pneumoconiosis, coal dust type, very early. 2. Aortitis (syphilitic).	20·7	1·1	0·6	0·5	25·0	0·22	0·12	0·1	5·0	Various Western Mines mostly as a miner, general labourer 20 years.
255	28	12	...	Slight coal dust pigmentation	27·3	3·0	0·7	2·3	12·0	0·49	0·12	0·37	1·9	Western field 12 years, killed by coal fall, no other information supplied.
MISCELLANEOUS WORKERS—UNCLASSIFIED.														
248	unknown.	"very many years."	20	1. Perivascular aggregation of coal dust phagocytes. 2. Slight tendency to nodulation.	Specimen submitted too small for chemical examination.									Industrial history not known, inmate Lidcombe State Home 7–8 years, with sclerosis and pernicious anaemia.
256	66	35	11	Silicosis, early	25·0	3·0	0·4	2·6	2·0	0·53	0·07	0·46	0·35	Quarry man and rock worker, sandstone, 35 years.

G. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 1949.

As at the end of 1949, the effective staff of the School Medical Service consisted of:—

20 full-time Medical Officers (including the Director and 3 Psychiatrists).
1 half-time Medical Officer.
14 School Nurses.
1 Speech Therapist.

Four Psychologists and four Social workers were seconded from the Education Department and attached to the four Child Guidance Clinics. Four Medical officers were Lecturers in Hygiene and carried out the medical supervision of students at Sydney, Balmain, Armidale and Wagga Teachers' Colleges, and one was visiting Medical Officer to Glenfield Special School. Education Department nursery schools were under regular supervision of School Medical Officers and School Nurses.

In the course of the medical inspection of schools in metropolitan and country districts during the year, 93,260 children were medically examined (73,256 full examinations and 20,004 review or partial examinations).

School Nurses carried out preparatory and follow-up work in the inspection of metropolitan schools, as well as carrying out surveys in connection with anthropometrical measurements and audiometric testing.

The medical examination of teachers or applicants for entrance to the teaching service was carried out for such groups as:—

1. Applicants for admission to Teachers' Colleges—nearly 1,400; while many students were medically re-examined during the period of their attendance at College;
2. married women teachers desiring transfer to permanent staff;
3. ex-teachers and others desirous or re-entering or being employed in the teaching service;
4. teachers on sick leave;
5. teachers desirous of attending evening lectures at the University;
6. teachers for overseas exchange teaching.

Child Guidance Clinics—medical and psychological examination of children:—

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Clinics examined 1,586 children (new cases) referred by the Child Welfare Department (including the Children's Court), teachers, School Medical Officers, parents, other branches of the Department, the Soldiers' Children Education Board, the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children and other social agencies; and there were over 1,200 review cases seen, which included numbers of children for remedial tuition and treatment. No. 3 Child Guidance Clinic undertook the medical examination of over 1,000 boys admitted to the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter and to Yasmar Hostel for Boys, and of boys referred by the Children's Court, many of whom were psychologically examined also.

Other examinations.—Children were referred to the School Medical Service for medical examination and report by the Child Welfare Department, Widows' Pensions Branch, and various sections of the Education Department.

The Speech Therapist carried out treatment of children in several schools and also at the Blackfriars Child Guidance Clinic centre.

Infectious Diseases and their Effect on School Attendance.

For reasons of ill health 268,616 children were absent from school during the year for an average period of 1.7 weeks. This figure includes returns from secondary schools.

Infectious Diseases for Year 1949.

Diseases.	Cases	Average Absence. (weeks).
	No.	per cent.
Measles	6,676	2·9
German measles	1,760	2·6
Whooping cough	6,599	4·0
Typhoid or enteric fever	31	4·8
Scarlet fever or scarlatina	810	5·0
Diphtheria and diphtheric croup	317	5·4
Croup (non-diphtheric)	3,993	4·5
Sore throats (tonsilitis, quinsy)	17,322	1·3
Chicken pox	12,927	1·6
Ringworm	3,861	2·4
Scabies	1,527	2·8
Mumps	7,229	1·6
Influenza	55,354	1·2
Bronchitis and pneumonia	18,246	1·9
Ophthalmia or sandy blight	1,006	1·8
Acute rheumatism, chorea	873	5·0
Infantile paralysis	56	7·0
Impetigo	3,694	1·7
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	64	1·9
Pediculosis	1,111	1·8
Tuberculosis	56	4·0
Injury (accidental)	12,971	2·3
Illness	112,133	1·4

Contacts are excluded only in the case of certain diseases, and their absences included:—

Diphtheria	461	2·6
Scarlet fever (scarlatina)	1,008	2·4
Typhoid or enteric fever	3	3·6
Measles	903	2·2
Whooping cough	863	3·0
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	70	2·4
Infantile paralysis	123	2·6
Other diseases	339	2·3

Bush Nursing Association.

In accordance with the arrangement which has been in existence for a number of years, Bush Nurses have continued to act in the capacity of School Nurses in schools in isolated localities. The work consists of giving courses of lectures in hygiene—a syllabus being provided by the School Medical Service—and supervising and inspecting children in regard to their personal hygiene and cleanliness, carious teeth, etc.

New South Wales Society for Crippled Children.

Assistance is rendered to this society in various ways, including notification and investigation of physically handicapped children.

Far West Children's Health Scheme and Stewart House Preventorium.

Reference of suitable cases to these bodies was continued throughout the year.

H. DIVISION OF DENTAL SERVICES.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 1949.

The dental services of the Department of Health includes the School Dental Service, and services to State Hospitals and Homes and other institutions including State penitentiaries.

The complete establishment is:—

Director of Dental Services	1
Area Dental Officer (Wagga Division)	1
Dental Officers	20
Total	22

Senior Dental Assistant	1
Dental Assistants	11
Total	12

School Dental Service.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 Dental Officers and 8 Dental Assistants. During the year one of these Dental Officers retired.

The Travelling School Dental Clinics working in both city and country districts examined 19,509 children. Of these 8.03 per cent were found to have naturally sound mouths, whilst an additional 20.21 per cent. were found to have sound mouths as a result of treatment. 71.76 per cent were in need of treatment.

The Clinics treated 10,401 children. 27,168 teeth were extracted. 14,987 permanent fillings, and 17,155 other treatments were provided.

Dental treatment was also carried out at the Out-patients' Department of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, the Far West Children's Annual Camp at Manly and the Glenfield Special School.

State Hospitals and Homes, and Institutions.

Plans were prepared and equipment purchased for the establishing of dental facilities for the Orange Mental Hospital, and recommendations were made for improving the services, and supplying new equipment for other institutions.

State Penitentiaries.

Further surveys on the requirements for an adequate dental service were made, and reports and recommendations were submitted.

SECTION II.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.

Report of the Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1949. J. Grahame Drew, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M, D.T.H. (Syd.), F.R.San.I.

To the Director-General of Public Health.

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report on the state of the health in the metropolitan area for the year 1949. As has been previously stated, it is absolutely impossible to produce a balanced report of any value whatsoever as no statistics for the year under review are forthcoming until a year or more later. Furthermore, when they are received the matter has grown stale and the emphasis which one would desire to place on certain conditions has been frittered away through the effluxion of time.

Nineteen forty-nine has been marked by a number of amalgamations of certain municipalities, the Sydney City Council principally having now included in its boundaries the old municipalities of Redfern, Alexandria, Waterloo, Darlington, Glebe, Erskineville, Newtown and Paddington.

There are now thirty municipalities and two shires in the metropolitan area with a population of 1,687,840, mean population 1,663,400.

Live Births, 33,295.

Increase, 213.

Birth rate, 20.02.

Ratio of male to female births, 105 to 100.

Ex-nuptial births, 1,577.

Still births, 594.

Deaths, 17,044. Death Rate: 10.25.

Infantile Mortality—

Total Deaths under 1 week: 542.
Rate per 1,000 live births: 16.28.

Total Deaths under 1 month: 617.
Rate per 1,000 live births: 18.53.

Total Deaths under 1 year: 855.
Rate per 1,000 live births: 25.68.

Maternal Mortality.—Number of Deaths 36, including 9 deaths from Criminal Abortion.
Rate per 1,000 live births: 1.92.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria demonstrated a small increase to 233 cases (187). It is most regrettable that the greater the decline in cases, the greater is the falling away in attendance at immunization clinics. There were 19 deaths.

Where a case occurs in a child reported as having been immunized, a virulence test is always requested. In this year no immunized children contracted the disease.

Scarlet Fever.—Eight hundred and sixty-three cases (805). No deaths.

Infantile Paralysis.—Seventy-nine cases were reported with two deaths as against fifty-seven in 1948. As stated last year, there are signs that the disease may become epidemic. Efforts are being made through the medium of the press and radio to educate people to keep their children away from crowded ill-ventilated places, avoidance of fatigue, cleanliness in the use of the common eating and drinking utensils, covering up the cough and sneeze and the value of fresh air and sunlight.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Forty-six cases with five deaths. The cases occurred about one per week throughout the year.

Enteric Fever.—Only three cases of Typhoid Fever were reported.

Typhus Fever.—Five cases occurred in the metropolitan area. In each case evidence of rat infestation was obvious and the necessary measures were taken to eradicate them.

Tuberculosis.—Five hundred and thirteen or 308 per million. This was fifty-three less than previous year.

Rate per million reduced from 384 to 308.

Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death were diseases of the heart with 5,994 or 3,603 per million of the mean population, Cancer with 2,294 (1,379 per million of the mean population) was next, followed closely by Intracranial lesions of vascular origin 2,103 or 1,264 per million of the mean population.

Health Week.

This year's celebrations were marked by the inauguration of Radio Health Week. Thanks to the enthusiasm displayed by all sections of the Radio Industry and its supporters, a most sustained campaign was maintained over the air on all stations. From letters and enquiries later received, the impact appeared to have been of great influence in making the citizens health conscious. Exhibitions were held by the City Council and other municipalities.

HUNTER RIVER HEALTH DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, HUNTER RIVER HEALTH DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Staff.

Dr. J. R. Shannon, Medical Officer of Health.
One Senior Health Inspector.
One Senior Pure Food Inspector.
One Supervisory Nurse.
One Tuberculosis Nurse.
One Temporary Office Assistant.

The District.

Comprises five municipalities and four shires together with the harbour of Port Hunter.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—The population of the district at 31st December, 1949, was estimated at 262,090, while the estimated mean population for 1949 was 255,280.

Marriages.—During 1949, 2,432 marriages were celebrated in the district, equal to a rate of 9.53 per 1,000 of mean population.

Live Births.—There were 5,424 live births to mothers resident in the district, equivalent to a rate of 21.25 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 2,765 were males and 2,659 females.

Ex-nuptial Live Births.—These numbered 178, equivalent to a rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of mean population. The ex-nuptial live births represented 3.28 per cent. of the total live births.

Deaths.—Deaths of residents number 2,354, equivalent to a rate of 9.22 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 1,337 were males and 1,017 females.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths under one year of age numbered 133, equivalent to a rate of 24.52 per 1,000 live births.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age, 78 or 58.65 per cent. occurred within one week of birth and 92 or 69.17 per cent. within the first month. The corresponding rates per 1,000 live births for the two age groups were 14.38 and 16.96 respectively.

Still Births.—There were 110 still births to mothers resident in the district, equal to a rate of 0.43 per 1,000 of mean population and representing 1.99 per cent. of all births (live and still).

Causes of Death of Infants Under One Year of Age, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—			
6. Cerebro-spinal meningococcal meningitis	...	1	1
9. Whooping cough	1	1	2
10. Diphtheria	...	1	1
35. Measles	...	1	1
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, and of the Endocrine Glands, Other General Diseases and Vitamin Deficiency Diseases—			
63. (*c*) Myxoedema and cretinism	...	1	1
64. Diseases of the thymus (including status lymphaticus)	1	...	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—			
83. (*f*) Other intracranial effusions	1	...	1
86. Infantile convulsions	1	...	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
106. (*a*) Acute bronchitis	...	1	1
107. Broncho-pneumonia, including capillary bronchitis	4	5	9
108. Lobar pneumonia	...	1	1
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	5	2	7
114. (*e*) Other diseases of the respiratory system not specified as occupational	...	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
119. Diarrhoea and enteritis	2	3	5
122. (*b*) Intestinal obstruction	...	2	2
123. Other diseases of the intestines	1	...	1
125. (*b*) Other diseases of the liver	1	...	1
Congenital Malformations—			
157. (*a*) Congenital hydrocephalus	2	2	4
(*b*) Spina bifida and meningocele	...	3	3
(*c*) Congenital malformation of the heart	4	1	5
(*d*) Monstrosities	1	2	3
(*e*) Congenital pyloric stenosis	1	...	1
(*i*) Other congenital malformations	1	2	3
Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life—			
158. Congenital debility	...	1	1
159. Premature birth	31	15	46
160. Injury at birth	6	3	9
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life—			
(*a*) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	6	3	9
(*e*) Haemorrhagic conditions of the new-born	1	2	3
(*f*) Icterus neonatorum	1	...	1
(*g*) Others	2	1	3
Violent or Accidental Deaths—			
182. Mechanical suffocation	2	...	2
186. (*a*) Fall, not otherwise specified	1	...	1
195. (*d*) Other accidents	...	1	1
Ill-defined Causes of Death—			
200. (*b*) Unknown or unspecified	...	1	1
All Causes	76	57	133

Infectious Diseases.

Details of cases of notifiable diseases are given below:—

Diphtheria.—One hundred cases (two deaths) were notified during the year compared with 118 cases in 1948 (and an average of 111 for the previous five years).

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and sixty cases were notified in 1949 compared with 137 cases in 1948.

Typhoid Fever.—One case was notified during the year compared with two cases in 1948 and three cases in 1947.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case notified.

Infantile Paralysis.—Ten cases (one death) were notified during the year compared with seven cases in 1948 and three cases in 1947.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Six cases were notified during the year compared with three in 1948 and seven in 1947.

Puerperal Infection.—One case was notified during 1950 compared with one case in 1948 and three cases in 1947.

Leprosy.—One case was notified during the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—One hundred and thirty cases were reported during the year, compared with 110 cases reported in 1948 and ninety-six cases in 1947.

General Notes.

The year began with many controls, relics of the war years, still in operation. Butter, cream and rice were still controlled and severe restrictions on the use of building materials were still in operation. There was steady progress in the building of new homes, but repairs to existing houses lagged. The concurrent extension of housing areas meant the increased utilisation of land in areas proclaimed under section 55 of the Public Health Act (1902-44) as unhealthy. This was particularly evident in Blackalls, Toronto and Belmont. This type of expansion led to a greatly increased demand for septic tanks.

In the older housing areas there was considerable overcrowding leading to overtaxing of water and sewerage services.

Many complaints were received regarding drainage in new housing areas such as those at Gateshead and Violet Town. Houses in these areas are constructed on adjacent small blocks of land: under normal conditions this density of housing would not occur in unsewered areas, and thus the problem of disposal of sullage waters would not be the serious problem it is at present in these densely crowded areas. At Gateshead quagmires and offensive pools of effluent collected. The speeding up of curbing and guttering was a temporary palliative, the problem remaining until such time as the settlement is sewered.

The phenomenal expansion of the city and its environs during the year increased the problem of garbage disposal, the existing depots becoming incorporated in the housing areas.

Marriages, Live Births, Stillbirths and Deaths—Each Local Government Area, 1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Area 31st December, 1949.	Estimated Population.		Marriages.	Live Births.						Deaths.												Stillbirths.					
		31st December, 1949.	Mean 1949.		Total.			Ex-nuptial.			All Ages.			Under 1 year.			Under 1 month.			Under 1 week.			Total.			Ex-nuptial.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Acres.																											
Municipalities—																												
Cessnock	4,800	13,490	13,320	141	164	145	309	10	5	15	80	52	132	5	3	8	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	7	12	...	...	...
Maitland	11,541	20,600	20,070	251	234	202	436	7	2	9	105	105	210	6	5	11	4	5	9	3	5	8	3	4	7	...	...	...
Newcastle	24,238	131,770	130,250	1,482	1,393	1,297	2,690	41	49	90	664	548	1,212	41	34	75	29	23	52	28	17	45	27	20	47	1	2	3
Singleton	715	4,060	4,020	64	51	48	99	3	2	5	24	18	42	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shires—																												
Kearsley	506,330	31,250	28,480	202	249	298	547	11	7	18	130	99	229	6	6	12	5	1	6	4	1	5	12	2	14	1	...	1
Lake Macquarie	185,392	47,570	46,280	249	534	530	1,064	15	18	33	252	146	398	13	7	20	9	4	13	7	4	11	17	7	24	1	1	2
Lower Hunter	129,462	6,550	6,450	16	71	68	139	1	2	3	40	20	60	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...
Port Stephens	249,992	6,800	6,410	27	69	71	140	2	3	5	42	29	71	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	1,112,470	262,090	255,280	2,432	2,765	2,659	5,424	90	88	178	1,337	1,017	2,354	76	57	133	55	37	92	48	30	78	66	44	110	3	3	6

Health Services in the District.

(*a*) (i) *Public Hospitals*—eight.

Royal Newcastle Hospital	278
Mater Misericordiae	219
Maitland District	168
Wallsend District	106
Cessnock District	121
Kurri Kurri District	95
Dangar Cottage (Singleton)	36
Convalescent Home (New Lambton)	35
Total Beds	1,062

(ii) *Maternity Hospitals.*

Western Suburbs Maternity	98

(iii) *Infectious Diseases Hospital.*

William Lynne Block, Newcastle	156

(iv) *Mental Hospitals.*

Newcastle	291
North Stockton	952
Morisset	1,201
Total (Mental)	2,444

(v) *Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.*

"Rankin Park", New Lambton	102

(*b*) *Private Hospitals.*

Number	13
Beds—	
1 M. and S.	59
2 L. I.	50

(*d*) *Baby Health Centres.*

Newcastle Municipality—

Full Time.

Newcastle.
Hamilton.
Mayfield.
Adamstown.
New Lambton.

Part Time.

Carrington.
Stockton.
Mayfield West.
Waratah.
Wallsend.

Municipality of Maitland—

Full Time.

Maitland.
East Maitland.

Municipality of Singleton—

Full Time.

Singleton.

Shire of Port Stephens—

Part Time.

Raymond Terrace.

Shire of Kearsley—

Full Time.

Cessnock.
Kurri Kurri.

Part Time.

Abermain.
Weston.

Shire of Lake Macquarie—

Part Time.

Cardiff.
Boolaroo.
Toronto.
West Wallsend.
Swansea.
Dora Creek.

Totals—10 *full time* and 14 *part time* clinics.

(*f*) Special Clinics for Tuberculosis.

Royal Newcastle Hospital.
Maitland Hospital.

Special Clinics for Silicosis—

Joint Coal Board—Newcastle and Cessnock.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Public Water Supply.—The public water supply of the district is under the control of the Hunter District Water Board, which was founded in 1892. The area under the control of the Board includes Newcastle, Lake Macquarie, Lower Hunter, Maitland, Bolwarra, Port Stephens, Kearsley and Cessnock. *Singleton* has a separate supply drawn from drift wells near the Hunter River. The reticulation of this water is under the control of the municipality. *Nelson Bay* Water Supply—In 1949 the Nelson Bay Water Supply Catchment Area was proclaimed in the Government Gazette of 20th May—No. 83. A water supply had been drawn from this area for military and naval camps during the war. The scheme is being converted to the use of the township at an estimated cost of £6,250. The source of the water is from sandbeds. Reservations in the *Anna Bay-Port Stephens* area for future Water Supply—Good water supplies have been located in this area. The annual rainfall is 52 inches. Negotiations are under way to have portion of the area set aside for future water supplies.

Water Usage in 1949.—The water supplied by the Hunter District Water Board during 1949 was drawn from the following sources:—

	Gallons.
Chichester Storage Reservoir	3,590,491,000
Tomago Sand Beds	3,356,765,000
Walka Storage Reservoir—Nelson Bay	3,572,000
Total	6,950,828,000

Sewerage Service, Hunter District Water Board.—42,838 premises are connected to the Board's sewers. During 1949 the following new connections were made:—

Newcastle Division	1,132
Maitland Division	305
Cessnock Division	140
	1,577

Stormwater Drainage.—The length of drains over 24-inch diameter under Board's control in 1949 totalled 37½ miles.

Swimming Pools.—Chlorinated pools in the district numbered four—viz., Singleton, Maitland, Cessnock and Kurri Kurri.

Abattoirs and Licensed Slaughter-houses.

There are two "Export Standard" abattoirs in the district.

Licensed slaughter-houses number ten.

Immunisation against Diphtheria in 1949.

A summary of the activities of the various clinics is given below.

	Children immunised.
Newcastle Council Clinic	837
Royal Newcastle Hospital	534
Cessnock Municipal Clinic	155
Maitland Municipal Clinic	119
Maitland Hospital Clinic	87
Singleton Municipal Clinic	133
Kearsley Council Clinic	259
Lower Hunter Shire Clinic	43
Lake Macquarie Shire Clinic	817
Total immunised at Clinics	2,984

These figures do not include children immunised privately.

Poliomyelitis in 1949.

The cases notified for the year numbered ten. In view of the outbreak in other States, the sound film "Poliomyelitis—Diagnosis and Management" was borrowed from the Commonwealth Film Library through the Department. The film was shown at eight hospitals and at N.E.S.C.A. House. Every medical practitioner in the district was written to indicating the times and places of showings. Attendances indicated nearly a 100 per cent. attendance by the medical profession, and a large number of the nursing profession were present at the screenings. Attendances totalled over 700.

Tour of Homes for Children and other Institutions by Staff Dietitian.

A new venture during 1949 was the tour of residential and other institutions devoted to the care of children by Miss J. Stephens, Staff Division. The tour was arranged with a view to improving the dietetic standards in these homes and schools.

Miss Stephens visited seven children's homes, one residential school for boys, two mental hospitals, three kindergartens, four residential and day schools, and five baby health centres.

Meals served were for the most part satisfactory, but improvements could be instituted at two of the children's homes. As a result of her visits Miss Stephens made the following deductions:—

1. Persons undertaking the management of children's homes should undergo a course in the elements of nutrition.
2. All such institutions should be in the possession of a Quantity Recipe Book for the more accurate buying of foodstuffs.
3. A record should be kept of meals supplied so that a survey could be made from time to time in search of methods of improvements.

Other deficiencies noted by Miss Stephens were:—

1. Monotony of diet in some institutions.
2. The buying of expensive breakfast foods, when cheaper and more nutritious foods were available.

Pigeon Keeping in City Area.

In January an application was made to erect a pigeon loft in Merewether to house homing pigeons. The City Council, after much deliberation, refused the application on the grounds of danger to health.

Revision Course for District Health Inspectors.

On Friday, 13th May, a one-day revision course on food handling was held at the Technical College. The course was arranged by the M.O.H. with a view to improving the standard of hygiene in the food trade. Lectures were obtained from C.S.I.R.O., the Department of Public Health and from commercial sources. Subjects included elementary dietetics, food preservation by chilling, freezing and snap freezing and cafe hygiene. This experiment in high pressure education was greatly appreciated by the health inspectors. The lectures were well prepared but there was some complaint about the vast amount of work covered in the short time available.

Maitland Floods.

On 17th June, the Hunter River rose to wash away the rail embankment at Thornton, thus cutting off all rail traffic to the North. The flood waters continued to rise to a peak of about 32 feet on 19th June. By this time the levee at Oakhampton which is higher upstream than Maitland, had broken. This allowed the flood waters to encircle the city, which became submerged to the 32 foot contour. The business section along High-street from the Council Chambers to Church-street and Church-street remained above the flood waters, but most of the residential area with the exception of Lorn was submerged.

Similar conditions obtained at Morpeth and Raymond Terrace.

The flood remained at a peak till the 23rd June. This office was in constant communication with the Maitland authorities during the period, but it was not till the flood waters began to recede that much could be done in the way of sanitation.

On 23rd June a conference of all instrumentalities including the Flood Relief Committee was attended at Maitland and plans drawn up for the effective cleaning and sanitation of the devastated areas. The plans proved most effective. No outbreak of infectious disease occurred in spite of the masses of putrifying debris that was left by the flood. Actually the debris was cleaned up as the flood waters receded. Ten two-ton trucks were used with teams of three men to each truck for the main clean-up. Auxiliary gangs from Newcastle and Kearsley Councils and the Flood Relief Committee also assisted. The cost of the clean-up was originally estimated at £2,000, but greatly exceeded this figure. Team work was excellent and resulted in making the houses habitable almost as soon as they were out of the water. Food premises were scoured with strong solutions of chloride of lime and all damaged food stuffs inspected by Pure Food Officers of this Department.

Sanitation of Barbers' Shops.

A conference was held on 22nd July of representatives of the Hairdressers' Association, Newcastle Council and the Department of Public Health to discuss methods of improvement of hygiene in hairdressing saloons. The outmoded provisions of Ordinance 62 were discussed. Following this conference experiments were carried out over a period of six months at various shops using a cationic detergent.

SOUTH COAST HEALTH DISTRICT.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, South Coast Health District for the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Staff.

Dr. A. J. Geoffroy, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.T.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. R. C. Turner, Senior Health Inspector.

Miss A. P. Graham, Typiste-stenographer.

To the Director-General of Public Health,

Sir,

I have the honour to present the third annual report on the health conditions of the South Coast Health District for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Staff Changes.

There were no staff changes during the year.

Local Authorities.

The Municipality of Campbelltown and the Shire of Sutherland were added to the South Coast Health District as from the 29th July, 1949. This addition increased the number of Local Authorities in the South Coast Health District to thirteen.

The South Coast Health District consists of the following:—

Municipalities: Bowral, Camden, Campbelltown, Gerringong, Jamberoo, Kiama, Shellharbour, City of Greater Wollongong.

Shires: Mittagong (formerly Nattai), Shoalhaven, Sutherland, Wingecarribee, Wollondilly.

During the year a proposal was forwarded to the Minister of Local Government for the amalgamation of the municipalities of Kiama, Gerringong, Jamberoo and Shellharbour. Consideration of the proposal has been postponed to a future date.

Office Accommodation.

During the year the second floor of the premises at 11 Market-street, Wollongong, was occupied by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. This floor was not previously occupied as offices. The Housing Commission made representations to the Public Service Board for that department to occupy first floor offices now occupied by the Health Department. Though strong protests against the proposal were made by the Health Department, the proposal was agreed to by the Public Service Board. The change has not yet been effected.

Vital Statistics, 1949.

Population.—The population of the district at 31st December, 1949 was estimated at 168,510, while the estimated mean population for 1949 was 162,590.

Marriages.—During 1949, 1,020 marriages were celebrated in the district, equal to a rate of 6.27 per 1,000 of mean population.

Live Births.—There were 3,970 live births to mothers resident in the district, equivalent to a rate of 24.42 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 2,055 were males and 1,915 females.

Ex-nuptial Live Births.—These numbered 140 equivalent to a rate of 0.86 per 1,000 of mean population. The ex-nuptial live births represented 3.53 per cent. of the total live births.

Deaths.—Deaths of residents numbered 1,427, equivalent to a rate of 8.78 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 883 were males and 544 females.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths under one year of age numbered 109, equivalent to a rate of 27.46 per 1,000 live births.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age, 71 or 65.14 per cent. occurred within one week of birth and 79 or 72.48 per cent. within the first month. The corresponding rates per 1,000 live births for the two age groups were 17.88 and 19.90, respectively.

Stillbirths.—There were sixty-eight stillbirths to mothers resident in the district, equal to a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 of mean population and representing 1.68 per cent. of all births (live and still).

NOTE.—From 1st August, 1949, the Municipality of Campbelltown and the Shire of Sutherland were added to the South Coast Health District. Figures are shown for the full year on the new basis.

Cause of Death of Infants Under One Year of Age, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—			
6. Cerebro-spinal meningococcal meningitis	1	...	1
9. Whooping cough	1	1	2
10. Diphtheria	2	...	2
13. (*b*) Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	2
24. Purulent infection and septicaemia	2	...	2
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—			
84. (*a*) Mental deficiency	...	1	1
86. Infantile convulsions	1	...	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
105. Diseases of the larynx	...	1	1
106. (*c*) Bronchitis (unspecified)	1	...	1
107. Broncho-pneumonia, including capillary bronchitis	3	1	4
108. Lobar pneumonia	...	1	1
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	5	3	8
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
119. Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	...	4
125. (*b*) Other diseases of the liver	1	...	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System—			
130. Acute nephritis	1	...	1
Congenital Malformations—			
157. (*a*) Congenital hydrocephalus	...	1	1
(*b*) Spina bifida and meningocele	...	4	4
(*c*) Congenital malformation of heart	1	1	2
(*d*) Monstrosities	1	1	2
(*i*) Other congenital malformations	4	1	5
Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life—			
158. Congenital debility	2	1	3
159. Premature birth	18	13	31
160. Injury at birth	10	5	15
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life—			
(*a*) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	4	2	6
(*b*) Intoxication due to maternal toxaemia	...	2	2
(*g*) Others	4	1	5
Violent or Accidental Deaths—			
182. Mechanical suffocation	1	...	1
All Causes	68	41	109

Marriages, Live Births, Stillbirths and Deaths—Each Local Government Area, 1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Area 31st December, 1949.	Estimated Population.		Marriages.	Live Births.						Deaths.												Stillbirths.					
		31st December, 1949.	Mean 1949.		Total.			Ex-nuptial.			All Ages.			Under 1 year.			Under 1 month.			Under 1 week.			Total.			Ex-nuptial.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Acres.																											
Municipalities—																												
Bowral	3,234	3,840	3,780	31	35	54	89	2	9	11	18	14	32	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	...
Camden	50,929	4,300	4,230	29	41	41	82	...	1	1	20	16	36	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
†‡Campbelltown	77,043	7,850	7,670	29	92	76	168	2	3	5	41	21	62	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Gerringong	20,110	930	920	...	8	10	18	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamberoo	40,468	970	960	3	16	10	26	2	...	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama	2,548	2,410	2,370	29	33	23	56	2	1	3	16	10	26	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Shellharbour	38,244	3,880	3,640	9	44	47	91	2	5	7	12	6	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wollongong, Greater	176,416	70,600	68,470	528	831	749	1,580	22	28	50	369	208	577	25	14	39	16	13	29	13	13	26	14	9	23	1	...	1
Shires—																												
*Mittagong	369,225	5,640	5,580	8	57	52	109	3	1	4	30	13	43	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
Shoalhaven	1,151,573	14,020	13,630	88	180	192	372	15	10	25	84	49	133	8	7	15	4	5	9	3	4	7	3	3	6	...	...	...
†Sutherland	91,520	37,440	35,220	202	534	477	1,011	13	12	25	191	145	336	16	9	25	12	4	16	11	4	15	11	8	19	...	...	...
Wingecarribee	340,754	7,830	7,630	44	72	79	151	1	1	2	40	27	67	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	5	...	...	...
Wollondilly	632,092	8,800	8,490	20	112	105	217	2	3	5	53	28	81	5	2	7	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...
Total	2,994,156	168,510	162,590	1,020	2,055	1,915	3,970	66	74	140	883	544	1,427	68	41	109	47	32	79	40	31	71	38	30	68	1	...	1

* On 11th March, 1949, Shire of Nattai was renamed Shire of Mittagong.

† From 1st August, 1949, the Municipality of Campbelltown and the Shire of Sutherland were added to the South Coast Health District. Figures are shown for the full year on the new basis.

‡ From 1st January, 1949, Campbelltown and Ingleburn Municipalities were amalgamated to form Campbelltown Municipality.

Notifiable Diseases.

There were 93 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1949, including 3 deaths, compared with 70 cases and 9 deaths in 1948.

Diphtheria—Sixteen cases and 2 deaths—compared with 22 cases and 7 deaths notified in 1948.

Scarlet Fever.—Sixty-five cases—compared with 40 cases in 1948.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Five cases and 1 death—compared with 6 cases and 2 deaths in 1948.

Poliomyelitis.—Six cases—compared with 2 cases in 1948.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case—no cases in 1948.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation campaigns against diphtheria were carried out by the following councils within the South Coast Health District, viz.:—Municipal—Bowral, Wollongong, Gerringong, Kiama, Shellharbour and Shire—Mittagong, Shoalhaven, Wingecarribee and Wollondilly.

Medical Examinations.

During the year 1949, thirty-five medical examinations were carried out at this office on behalf of the Public Service Board and Maritime Services Board.

Health Education.

Throughout the year articles received from Head Office were forwarded to newspapers within the district for publication.

A film on poliomyelitis, diagnosis and treatment, was shown at the Wollongong District Hospital to the South Eastern Medical Association and the Nursing Staff of the District Hospital.

Control of Tuberculosis.

During the year forty-six cases of tuberculosis occurring in this district were notified. There were ten deaths.

On 7th June, Dr. John Hughes, Deputy-Director of Tuberculosis, conducted a series of lectures at Wollongong Technical College.

On 31st August, Dr. Marshall Andrew, Director of Tuberculosis, accompanied by Dr. John Hughes, conferred with the President and Secretary of the Wollongong District Hospital to arrange for the opening of an Anti Tuberculosis Clinic at the District Hospital. Sister J. Booler of the Tuberculosis Division, Head Office, Sydney, arrived in Wollongong on 26th September to arrange for the opening of the Clinic.

The Clinic opened on 31st October and was well supported.

Baby Health Centres.

Dr. G. Cuthbert, Director of Maternal and Baby Welfare, visited Wollongong on the 18th August to inspect proposed new Baby Health Centres at Corrimal and Fairy Meadow.

Noxious Trades Act.

During the year sixty-three inspections of Noxious Trades Premises were carried out. Eighty-six applications for licences under the Noxious Trades Act, 1902-1944, were received and dealt with as follows:—

Pig-keepers	41
Fat-extractors	37
Poultry Farmers	6
Knackers	2

There were no refusals of issue of licences during the year.

Water Supplies.

Eleven chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of water samples taken from water supplies investigated during the year.

Septic Tanks.

Nine inspections of existing septic tanks and 186 inspections of sites for proposed septic tank installations were made during the year.

The increasing number of applications for septic tanks emphasises the demand for sanitary conveniences by the general public in this health district.

Sewerage.

The sewerage and drainage system in this district is falling more and more behind the extensive building programme of the various local authorities. This particularly applies to the municipality of the city of Greater Wollongong and the shire of Sutherland, where the number of newly-built houses puts great strain on the ability of sanitary contractors to adequately deal with the increased number of pan services required.

The inadequacy of the pan system in these areas emphasises the need for an immediate extension of the sewerage and drainage system to cope with this difficult problem of providing full sanitary convenience to the public.

Nightsoil Disposal.

Nineteen inspections were made of existing nightsoil depots, and seven inspections of land for proposed new nightsoil depots.

Inspection of nightsoil depots disclosed that in some cases the method of disposal was not satisfactory, and instructions were issued to council to dispose of the nightsoil in accordance with the ordinances under the Local Government Act.

In one instance, it was recommended that council should take the necessary steps to provide an alternate site for nightsoil disposal, with a view to closure of present site, which is not now a suitable site for disposal of nightsoil.

Garbage Disposal.

Twelve inspections of existing garbage disposal depots and two inspections of proposed new garbage depots were made during the year.

Owing to unsatisfactory disposal of garbage at one depot, recommendation to close the depot was made to council. This depot has now been closed.

The chief sources of complaint of unsatisfactory disposal of garbage were uncovered garbage, noxious odours, flies and rat infestation of the garbage dump.

Scavenging Districts.

Eight inspections of proposed new scavenging districts were made during the year.

Nuisances.

A great number of complaints relative to nuisances were received during the year.

Fifty-four inspections of nuisances arising out of these complaints were made.

Barbers' Shops.

Eighteen inspections of barbers' shops were made during the year.

Pure Food Act.

Nineteen inspections of food shops were made during the year.

Throughout the year, pure food inspectors from head office visited the South Coast Health District and conducted numerous inspections of food premises under the Pure Food Act, 1908. Numerous prosecutions arising out of these inspections were conducted, and in all cases convictions were made and fines imposed for breaches of the Acts and Regulations.

Tourist Camps.

Fourteen inspections of tourist camps were made during the year. Where necessary recommendations were made to council for the improvement of the camping areas. Tourist camps in the district are generally satisfactory, and the supervision is adequate.

Flood Damage.

Inspection was made of flooded area in Camden District following the flooding of the Nepean River in June of this year.

There was no breakdown in the sanitary service and no permanent damage caused to dwellings in this area.

General.

During the year many persons called at the office of the Medical Officer of Health for information and advice regarding health matters.

MITCHELL HEALTH DISTRICT.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Staff.

Dr. E. C. Wallace, Medical Officer of Health; one Health Inspector, Mr. D. H. Way; one office assistant, Miss P. M. Single.

(Dr. A. J. Geoffroy, Medical Officer of Health in 1948, was transferred to the South Coast Health District in January, 1949.)

The Mitchell Health District is made up of the following municipalities and shires:

Municipalities.

Bathurst.
Blue Mountains, City of.
Lithgow.
Molong.
Mudgee.
Orange.

Shires.
Abercrombie.
Amaroo.
Blaxland.
Canobolas.
Cudgegong.
Gulgong.
Lyndhurst.
Oberon.
Rylstone.
Turon.

Apart from open-cut mining, which is being developed on a large scale in the Blaxland shire, there has been little change in the general activities carried on in the district as noted in the report for 1948.

Vital Statistics, 1949.

Population.—The population of the district at 31st December, 1949, was estimated at 123,330, while the estimated mean population for 1949 was 119,410.

Marriages.—During 1949, 913 marriages were celebrated in the district, equal to a rate of 7.65 per 1,000 of mean population.

Live Births.—There were 2,971 live births to mothers resident in the district, equivalent to a rate of 24.88 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 1,515 were males and 1,456 females.

Ex-nuptial Live Births.—These numbered 110, equivalent to a rate of 0.92 per 1,000 of mean population. The ex-nuptial live births represented 3.70 per cent. of the total live births.

Deaths.—The deaths of residents numbered 1,091, equivalent to a rate of 9.14 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these 644 were males and 447 females.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths under 1 year of age numbered eighty-two, equivalent to a rate of 27.60 per 1,000 live births.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 48 or 58.54 per cent. occurred within one week of birth, and 54 or 65.85 per cent. within the first month. The corresponding rates per 1,000 live births for the two age groups were 16.16 and 18.18, respectively.

Stillbirths.—There were 61 stillbirths to mothers resident in the district, equal to a rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of mean population and representing 2.01 per cent. of all births (live and still).

Causes of Death of Infants Under One Year of Age, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—			
9. Whooping cough	...	1	1
15. Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum— (*b*) Other sites	...	1	1
33. (*b*) Influenza without respiratory complications	...	1	1
35. Measles	1	...	1
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of the Endocrine Glands, other General Diseases and Vitamin Deficiency Diseases—			
66. (*b*) "Pink" disease	2	...	2
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—			
80. (*b*) Encephalitis (non-epidemic) (other forms)	1	...	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System—			
93. (*d*) Myocarditis not specified as acute or chronic	1	...	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
106. (*a*) Acute bronchitis	1	...	1
107. Broncho-pneumonia, including capillary bronchitis	2	4	6
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	3	1	4
111. Congestion, oedema, embolism, haemorrhagic infarction and thrombosis of lungs	...	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
119. Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	...	1
122. (*b*) Intestinal obstruction	1	...	1
124. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the liver, without mention of alcoholism	...	1	1
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—			
153. Other diseases of the skin and annexa and of cellular tissue	1	...	1
Congenital Malformations—			
157. (*a*) Congenital hydrocephalus	1	...	1
(*b*) Spina bifida and meningocele	1	...	1
(*c*) Congenital malformation of heart	3	2	5
(*i*) Other congenital malformations	1	...	1
Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life—			
159. Premature birth	14	13	27
160. Injury at birth	6	7	13
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life—			
(*a*) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	2	2	4
(*f*) Icterus neonatorum	1	1	2
(*g*) Others	...	2	2
Violent or Accidental Deaths—			
182. Mechanical suffocation	1	1	2
All Causes	44	38	82

Marriages, Live Births, Stillbirths and Deaths—Each Local Government Area, 1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Area 31st December, 1949.	Estimated Population.		Marriages.	Live Births.						Deaths.												Stillbirths.					
		31st December, 1949.	Mean 1949.		Total.			Ex-nuptial.			All Ages.			Under 1 year.			Under 1 month.			Under 1 week.			Total.			Ex-nuptial.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Acres.																											
Municipalities—																												
Bathurst	2,990	12,310	12,110	174	126	172	298	4	6	10	59	51	110	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	2	5	...	...	...
Blue Mountains	344,698	22,070	21,730	108	232	213	445	13	12	25	136	105	241	5	5	10	3	4	7	3	4	7	5	5	10	1	...	1
Lithgow	5,095	15,020	14,780	156	205	191	396	4	5	9	62	42	104	6	1	7	4	1	5	3	1	4	6	2	8	...	2	2
Molong	6,374	1,720	1,700	19	12	22	34	1	...	1	9	8	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	802	4,310	4,250	62	52	47	99	4	1	5	27	19	46	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
Orange	5,152	16,400	15,050	173	229	226	455	7	13	20	93	68	161	5	7	12	3	7	10	2	5	7	5	7	12	...	1	1
Shires—																												
Abercrombie	576,905	4,020	3,960	3	33	40	73	1	2	3	25	12	37	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Amaroo	494,080	2,310	2,280	7	41	30	71	1	1	2	17	5	22	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	..
Blaxland	852,098	9,620	9,480	33	129	98	227	5	1	6	48	30	78	8	2	10	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	3	4	...	...	...
Canobolas	407,192	5,740	6,740	1	70	49	119	2	1	3	26	40	66	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...
Cudgegong	862,790	4,370	4,300	...	38	36	74	1	...	1	20	8	28	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
Gulgong	469,942	3,430	3,370	20	39	46	85	2	2	4	27	9	36	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
Lyndhurst	399,332	6,280	6,180	36	88	81	169	1	3	4	36	21	57	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	...	4	1	...	1
Oberon	722,533	3,370	3,310	12	42	37	79	1	1	2	19	8	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rylstone	945,920	4,510	4,430	23	66	53	119	3	1	4	22	10	32	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
Turon	581,436	7,850	5,740	86	113	115	228	7	4	11	18	11	29	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	6,677,339	123,330	119,410	913	1,515	1,456	2,971	57	53	110	644	447	1,091	44	38	82	26	28	54	24	24	48	35	26	61	3	3	6

Health Services in the District.

There has been no substantial change from those noted in report for 1948.

During the year it came under notice that several townships have negotiated with the Public Works Department for the installation of sewerage, e.g., Springwood, which was visited during the year with a representative of the Public Works Department.

Local Authorities.

During the year there were slight changes following resignations in the number of health inspectors attached to councils, notably Bathurst municipality, which was left with only one health inspector, and Oberon shire, where a part-time appointment was made.

Infectious Diseases Notified for the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Compared with 1948 there has been more than twice the amount of scarlet fever in 1949 (91 cases as against 40), but much less diphtheria (11 cases against 18), and less cerebrospinal meningitis (3 cases as against 6).

Housing.

There is increased building activity, both by the Housing Commission and by private builders.

At Wallerawang a new township is being planned under the Joint Coal Board.

Pure Food Act.

No pure food inspector has yet been appointed on the district staff. Periodically a food inspector from head office, Sydney, visits the district.

Noxious Trades Act.

Licences issued in respect of each trade are as follows:—

Pig keeper	46
Fat extractor	37
Manure maker	1
Bone grinder	1
Gut scraper	1
Blood drier	1
Blood boiler	1
Poultry farmer	1
Knacker	1

General Administration.

Local authorities have in the main been very co-operative and anxious to seek the advice of this office on various health matters. Assistance has been given to councils in the campaign against diphtheria.

During the year contact was made with school medical officers working in the district.

Medical Examinations.

Entrants into the service	5
Fitness to continue	3

Inspections Made During the Year.

Investigation of complaints	66
Investigation of sanitary and garbage services	2
Inspection of hotels	2
Inspection of hotels *re* Methyl Violet	7
Inspection of sanitary depots	71
Inspection of garbage depots	90
Inspection proposed sanitary depot sites	4
Inspection of septic tank sites	183
Inspection of existing septic tank installations	34
Inspection of premises	6
Inspection of food premises	53
Inspection of chemist shops	5
Inspection of low-lying land	3
Inspection of slaughter yards	1
Inspection of dairies	17
Inspection of piggery	1
Inspection of sewage treatment works	6
Inspection of proposed sewage treatment works site	1
Inspection of scavenging district boundaries	2
Collection of water samples for chem. and bio. analysis	8
Collection milk samples in conjunction with P.F. Branch Inspector	36
Attending police court	1
Pollution of creek	1
Drain testing	1

Public Health Education.

Health displays were exhibited at the annual shows at Bathurst and Orange, head office staff giving assistance (T.B. Division, food inspector and publicity branch). Much interest was shown especially in the health films.

RICHMOND-TWEED HEALTH DISTRICT.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, J. J. DONNELLAN, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

This is the second annual report of the activities of the staff of the Richmond-Tweed Health District, it having been established in December, 1947. The district is situated in the far north-east corner of the State. It extends from Grafton in the south to the Queensland border in the north and from the western boundaries of the shires of Kyogle and Copmanhurst to the coast and comprises two cities, six municipalities and ten shires.

The staff consists of the medical officer of health, a senior health inspector and a female office assistant. During the year (March) Senior Inspector H. V. Fowler of head office staff replaced Senior Inspector R. C. Turner, who was transferred to the South Coast Health District.

Vital Statistics, 1949.

Population.—The population of the district at 31st December, 1949, was estimated at 118,040 while the estimated mean population for 1949 was 116,360.

Marriages.—During 1949, 1,023 marriages were celebrated in the district, equal to a rate of 8.79 per 1,000 of mean population.

Live Births.—There were 3,126 live births to mothers resident in the district, equivalent to a rate of 26.86 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 1,613 were males and 1,513 females.

Ex-Nuptial Live Births.—These numbered 132, equivalent to a rate of 1.13 per 1,000 of mean population. The ex-nuptial live births represented 4.22 per cent. of the total live births.

Deaths.—The deaths of residents numbered 812, equivalent to a rate of 6.98 per 1,000 of mean population. Of these, 477 were males and 335 females.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths under one year of age numbered eighty-seven, equivalent to a rate of 27.83 per 1,000 live births.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age, 55 or 63.22 per cent. occurred within one week of birth and 61 or 70.11 per cent. within the first month. The corresponding rates per 1,000 live births for the two age groups were 17.59 and 19.51, respectively.

Stillbirths.—There were fifty-two stillbirths to mothers resident in the district, equal to a rate of 0.45 per 1,000 of mean population and representing 1.64 per cent. of all births (live and still).

Causes of Death of Infants Under One Year of Age, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—			
9. Whooping cough	1	2	3
10. Diphtheria	...	1	1
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of the Endocrine Glands, other General Diseases and Vitamin Deficiency Diseases—			
64. Diseases of the Thymus (including status lymphaticus)	1	...	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—			
80. (*b*) Encephalitis (non-epidemic) (other forms)	...	1	1
81. (*a*) Simple meningitis	1	...	1
89. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	1	...	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
107. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	4	3	7
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	...	3	3
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
119. Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	...	1
122. (*b*) Intestinal obstruction	1	...	1
123. Other diseases of the intestines	1	...	1
Congenital Malformations—			
157. (*a*) Congenital hydrocephalus	1	...	1
(*c*) Spina bifida and meningocele	2	2	4
(*i*) Other congenital malformations	3	...	3
Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life—			
158. Congenital debility	1	...	1
159. Premature birth	9	20	29
160. Injury at birth	14	4	18
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life—			
(*a*) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	...	2	2
(*b*) Intoxication due to maternal toxaemia	1	...	1
(*e*) Haemorrhagic conditions of the newborn	...	2	2
(*f*) Icterus neonatorum	1	...	1
(*g*) Others	1	2	3
Violent or Accidental Deaths—			
182. Mechanical suffocation	...	1	1
All Causes	44	43	87

Marriages, Live Births, Stillbirths and Deaths—Each Local Government Area, 1949.

Municipality or Shire.	Area 31st December, 1949.	Estimated Population.		Marriages.	Live Births.						Deaths.												Stillbirths.					
		31st December, 1949.	Mean 1949.		Total.			Ex-nuptial.			All Ages.			Under 1 year.			Under 1 month.			Under 1 week.			Total.			Ex-nuptial.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Acres.																											
Municipalities—																												
Ballina	5,756	3,330	3,290	35	36	39	75	1	2	3	27	10	37	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
Casino	3,947	7,220	7,060	118	108	106	214	6	2	8	38	18	56	4	9	13	1	8	9	1	8	9	4	2	6	...	1	1
Grafton	2,578	8,840	8,670	132	101	105	206	5	1	6	46	38	84	6	4	10	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	...	...
Grafton South	1,379	4,090	3,990	56	57	49	106	2	4	6	17	18	35	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Lismore	8,267	16,110	15,840	266	195	208	403	10	11	21	53	61	114	1	6	7	1	5	6	...	4	4	3	4	7	...	...	...
Maclean	1,278	1,780	1,750	26	19	16	35	1	...	1	9	6	15	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullumbimby	1,103	1,730	1,690	31	33	30	63	...	2	2	7	6	13	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ulmarra	29,810	1,670	1,660	8	13	15	28	...	1	1	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shires—																												
Byron	137,600	9,300	9,140	43	132	109	241	7	2	9	30	26	56	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Copmanhurst	774,080	2,640	2,630	1	36	31	67	1	2	3	13	5	18	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Gundurimba	115,179	4,010	3,980	1	44	53	97	1	3	4	8	12	20	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Harwood	210,880	4,780	4,750	12	51	54	105	...	2	2	21	18	39	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
Kyogle	858,880	11,840	11,720	82	195	148	343	9	5	14	44	23	67	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	1	2
Terania	217,630	7,260	7,160	11	105	109	214	3	5	8	30	15	45	4	4	8	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	...	...	...
Tintenbar	114,560	4,880	4,840	5	58	62	120	3	1	4	24	15	39	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...
Tomki	280,113	3,700	3,680	...	58	39	97	3	...	3	17	9	26	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Tweed	322,066	20,410	20,090	177	313	286	599	12	16	28	68	38	106	12	4	16	8	2	10	7	1	8	4	4	8	...	...	...
Woodburn	346,230	4,450	4,420	19	59	54	113	3	6	9	22	11	33	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	3,431,336	118,040	116,360	1,023	1,613	1,513	3,126	67	65	132	477	335	812	44	43	87	28	33	61	25	30	55	27	25	52	1	2	3

Health Services in the District.

There are ten public hospitals with 782 beds and seven private hospitals with 168 beds, *i.e.*, roughly one hospital bed for each 116 persons.

There are two full-time baby health centres and ten part-time baby health centres.

There are nine ambulance stations and three sub-stations.

Sanitary Circumstances in the District.

It is felt that the sanitation of this district while still leaving much to be desired, is gradually improving and plans are in being for, and in many cases operations have commenced on, schemes which when completed will lead to still further improvement.

The local authorities are in most cases alive to their responsibilities in this respect, but some few do not place sufficient importance on matters concerning the public health.

The Rocky Creek water supply scheme has been commenced and this when completed will supply pure water to Lismore, Byron Bay and to towns on the Lower Richmond River, viz.:—Coraki, Woodburn and Evans Head.

The extension of the Nymboida water scheme to towns on the Lower Clarence River, viz.:—Ulmarra, Maclean and Yamba, is approved but has not yet been commenced.

These schemes when completed will considerably improve the water supply in this district.

The sewerage scheme in Murwillumbah is about to be commenced and this will solve a great many of the sanitation problems of the town.

The sewerage in Lismore is about to be augmented and this also will solve a number of problems and lead to a considerable improvement in the sanitation of that town.

Sewerage has now been installed in the town of Kyogle.

Public Health Act.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

	1949.	1948.
Tuberculosis	16	(23)
Diphtheria	83	(73)
Infantile paralysis	1	(0)
Encephalitis lethargica	0	(0)
Yellow fever	0	(0)
Cholera	0	(0)
Bubonic plague	0	(0)
Typhoid Fever	0	(3)
Scarlet fever	37	(23)
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	(1)
Typhus fever	6	(6)
Undulant fever	1	(1)
Puerperal Infection	0	(3)
Smallpox	0	(0)

The provisions of the Act with regard to Infectious Diseases have been found generally to receive proper attention by the local authorities.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

During the year 1949 diphtheria immunisation campaigns were carried out by sixteen out of eighteen local authorities. Eighty-three cases of diphtheria occurred during the year, an increase of ten on 1948.

Thirty of the eighty-three cases notified gave a history of having been previously immunised against diphtheria. In all, except nine of these cases, more than four years had elapsed since the previous immunisation. Reinforcing prophylactic injections are now given at all council immunisation campaigns in the district and it is hoped by this means to reduce the number of cases that occur in previously immunised children.

Follow-up work on tuberculosis contacts has been carried out and the necessary advice given.

The incidence of hookworm among the Aborigines continues to cause concern as does also the relatively high incidence of tuberculosis in the milch cows of the district taken in conjunction with the large amount of raw milk which is being drunk. Brucella abortus infection is also extremely common in the bovines of the district and although one or two cases of Brucellosis occur each year it is suprising that it is not more common.

Endemic typhus continues to occur, six cases being notified during the year which is the same number as in the previous year.

Five cases of Leptospirosis pomona also occurred in the Kyogle district during the year and as this is not a notifiable disease it is felt that the incidence of this disease may be higher than is at present thought.

The question of the use of B.C.G. vaccine on Mantoux negative nurses and hospital personnel was taken up during the year with the medical superintendents and matrons of the various hospitals. The co-operation of the hospital authorities was immediate and full and as a result B.C.G. vaccine was first used in the district at Lismore Base Hospital in December, and it is hoped that its use will extend to the other hospitals during the coming year.

Pure Food Act.

Periodical visits continue to be paid to this district by a food inspector from head office who carries out inspections of food premises and takes samples for analysis. Samples are also taken by the health inspectors of the local authorities and forwarded to the Government analyst for analysis. Several prosecutions for breach of the Pure Food Act have been taken during the year.

There is a large number of food premises scattered throughout the towns and villages of this closely settled district and they cannot be satisfactorily supervised until a food inspector is attached to this office.

Local Government Act.

Frequent inspections have been made of sanitary depots. Attention has been given to methods of disposal of nightsoil and garbage, also pan cleansing equipment. Nightsoil scavenging districts have been established.

Complaints regarding sanitary matters have been investigated and appropriate action taken where necessary.

In coastal parts of the district there is considerable tourist activity. Camping areas, beach reserves and swimming enclosures have been inspected and where necessary representations have been made to the local authorities to improve amenities and the general sanitary conditions.

Inspections have been made of licensed hotels in company with the local licensing inspector in the respective police districts. Reports in regard thereto have been submitted for the information and guidance of the licensing authorities.

Septic tank sites have been examined and during the year forty-five (45) applications were submitted to the Board of Health for a recommendation of approval.

Assistance has been given to local authorities in connection with legal proceedings.

Public and private water supplies have been investigated and samples of water submitted to the Government analyst for examination and report.

Noxious Trades Act.

One hundred and sixty-nine (169) licences have been issued under this Act for the 1949-1950 licensing period. Inspections of noxious trades premises have resulted in structural and general maintenance improvements in a number of premises. There is still room for considerable improvement, however, at many noxious trades premises.

Health Education.

Attention has been given during the year to publicity and health education. In the early part of the year by means of lectures and addresses to councils and articles in the local newspapers and announcements over local radio stations, the value of prophylactic injections for diphtheria was stressed and this resulted in an increase in the number of children presenting for innoculation especially in the Lismore district where over 500 children were immunised. It is hoped that these efforts will result in a reduction in the number of diphtheria cases next year.

Eight weekly broadcasts on public health matters were given over Station 2NR Grafton, which is the A.B.C. Regional Station.

A visit was paid to the district by Mr. Williams, the Chief Food Inspector of the Department, and he addressed specially arranged meetings of cafe proprietors and food handlers in the district on matters pertaining to the hygiene of foodstuffs and food premises. He also addressed the health inspectors in the district at a conference called by the medical officer of health.

Also, the departmental projectionist visited the district and showed films on all aspects of public health to large audiences.

Lectures on hygiene were given by the medical officer of health to trainee nurses at Lismore Base Hospital as part of their training.

By these means information on public health matters is being given to the people and it is hoped that benefit will result.

The work of this office has been facilitated during the year by the help and co-operation of the medical practitioners practising in the district and particularly of the Medical Officer-in-charge of the Commonwealth Health Laboratory at Lismore and members of his staff.

Fourteen (14) medical examinations were carried out during the year.

General Administration.

Mileage travelled by officers on duty:—

Medical Officer of Health, 7,325 miles.
Senior Health Inspector, 3,880 miles.

Inspections:—

Septic tank plans reported upon	45
Septic tank sites inspected	88
Septic tanks inspected	57
Samples of septic tank effluent for analysis	2
Noxious Trades premises	108
Inspection of butcher's shop	28
Investigations of water supply	14
Samples of water submitted for examination	31
Inspection of barbers' shops	32
Complaints and nuisances investigated	31
Investigation of garbage disposal	7
Swimming pools inspected	2
Inspection of hotels	83
Nightsoil Scavenging District investigated	1
Proposed Garbage Scavenging District	1
Sanitary Depots inspected	26
Garbage Depots inspected	25
Camping areas—public reserves	14
Showground and racecourse amenities	13
Insanitary buildings	5
Proposed Sanitary Depot site for nightsoil	3
Proposed Sanitary Depot site for garbage	4
Sanitary survey of township	3
Inspection of Aborigine camp and reserve	4
Infectious disease investigation	2
Investigation regarding unhealthy building land	1
Factory inspection	1
Inspection of cafes	2
Inspection of dairy premises and milk distribution investigated	1
Upholstery premises	1
Inspection of temporary housing estate	2
Attendance at Court *re* prosecution	1
Inspection of public hall	2

Office Routine.

The number of letters despatched during the year 1949 was 1,007.

BROKEN HILL AND DISTRICT.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—J. T. CULLEN, M.B.B.S., FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

The population of Broken Hill municipal district as at 31st December, 1949 was estimated at 30,390, which represents an increase of 2,740 when compared with that for the previous year.

The deaths for the period under review numbered 264 (males 152, females 112). There were 744 births for the twelve months, comprising 388 males and 356 females.

Infectious Diseases.—The monthly incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was as follows:—

TABLE I.

	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Puerperal Infection.	Infantile Paralysis.
January	...	1	1	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	1

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases at Broken Hill during the past five years is shown in the following table.

TABLE II.

Disease.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	2	...	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever	44	27 (1 N.I.)	47	4	1
Diphtheria	34	91 (1 N.I.)	6	...	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	1	1	...	...
Infantile Paralysis	...	3	...	...	1

At the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, eighty-seven new cases were investigated, and the total number of attendances at the clinic during the period under review was 428, a decrease of eighty-seven when compared with those for the previous twelve months.

SECTION III.

STATE HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

STRICKLAND CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, VAUCLUSE.

Visiting Emergency Medical Officer.—Dr. R. C. Traill.
Matron.—Miss H. McGregor.
Clerical Staff.—Mr. D. W. A. McHarg.
Trained Nurses.—Four.
Assistant Nurses.—Three.
Female Domestic Staff.—Seven.
Outdoor Attendant.—1. Night Attendant—1. Attendant Cleaner—1.

Patients Bed Accommodation, males, 40; females, 70; inmate workers, 21.

Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1948, males, 32; females, 37; inmate workers, 15.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during 1949	322	574	896
Patients discharged during 1949	326	577	903
Patients deceased during 1949	...	1	1
Remaining in Hospital 31 December, 1949	28	33	...

And 17 Inmate Workers.

Daily Average: Male, 29. Female, 40. Inmate Workers, 18.

Maintenance and Donations for the year: £941.

Patients are admitted to the hospital through metropolitan hospitals, Health Department and country doctors, and the great majority of them are most appreciative of the care and attention extended to them. Many crutch cases, deep ray, etc., are admitted quite soon after their original admission to the transferring hospital owing to the acute shortage of beds, and many have to report back to such hospital as much as four times weekly, and this state of affairs is by no means decreasing. However, the majority of patients when finally discharged from here show a decided improvement in health, and in most cases do not need any further return to hospital.

Usual maintenance, drains, sewerage, guttering, etc., has been carried out by Public Works Department.

STATE HOSPITAL AND HOME, LIDCOMBE.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Honorary Visiting Staff.

Hon. Staff Surgeon, H. C. Rutherford Darling, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S. (Lond.), F.P.S. (Glas.); Assistant Hon. Surgeon, J. A. Lawson, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.A.C.S.; Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeons, A. E. Fraser Chaffer, M.B., Ch.M.; F. J. A. Pockley, M.B., B.S.; C. E. H. Beckett, M.B.; Hon. Urologist, C. M. Edwards, M.B., Ch.M.; Assistant Urologist, H. G. Cummine, M.B., B.S., and M.S.; Hon. Dermatologist, R. J. Nowland, M.B., B.S.; Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon, R. E. Dunn, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.; Radiologist, Colin R. Cole, M.B., Ch.M.; Dentist, D. G. Brown.

Staff.

Medical Superintendent, E. J. Brooks, M.B., Ch.M.,; Deputy Superintendent, G. S. Procopis, M.B., M.R.A.C.P.; Senior Medical Officers, S. H. Swift, M.B., Ch.B., 1925, Univ. N.Z., D.T.M. and H. Lond. 1930; L. M. Rotunda, 1935, D.R.C.O.G. Eng. 1935; Junior Medical Officers, A. F. J. D'Arcy, L.M.S.S.A., Lond., 1927; A. H. Crowley, M.B., B.S., 1916 Univ. Melbourne.

Manager, S. J. Warner.

Matron, Miss A. J. Carr.

Nurses, 39.

Attendants, 169.

Other Female Staff, 16.

Other Male Staff, 50.

No. of beds available as at 31st December, 1949.

800 Hospital, 652 Dormitories—Total, 1,452.

Daily Average number of patients and inmates resident.

1946	1,201
1947	1,137
1948	1,133
1949	1,175.

Admissions — Discharges.	Hospital Division.	General Division.	Total.
Institution 1st January, 1949 ...	714	414	1,128
Admissions	1,141	1,308	2,449
Transfer from yard and other Sections	264	197	461
	2,119	1,919	4,038
Discharges	710	1,229	1,939
Deaths	485	6	491
Transfers to other Sections	197	264	461
	1,392	1,499	2,891
In Institution, 31st December, 1949	727	420	1,147
Daily average numbers in residence during the year............	701	474	1,175

Casual Relief.—One hundred and twenty-eight indigent persons were provided with sleeping accommodation for one night; 634 were supplied with a meal.

During the year 169 major operations were performed. Three thousand two hundred and forty cases were examined in the X-ray department, including examination of staff as prescribed by the award made by Judge Kinsella.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine specimens were examined in the Pathological Department.

Fifty-four Electrocardiograms were taken and reported on.
Laundry, 1,132,153 articles were laundered.
Farm: Sale of pigs, etc., realised £657 11s. 9d.

In the bakehouse, 917,955 lb. bread and cake were produced at an average cost of 1.732d. bread and 3.875d. for cake.

The following works were carried out by the Department of Public Works during the year—

1. Repainting of ward 29.
2. Concreting of drying yards at laundry.
3. Installation of ceiling fans wards 4 and 30.
4. Installation of inter-office telephone.
5. Repainting of dormitories.
6. Installation of conveyor drying cabinet at laundry.
7. Installation of hot water service yard lavatory.
8. Installation of hot water service dormitories 31 to 34.
9. Provision of laundry facilities, junior M/Os. residence.
10. Repairs to water mains.

STATE HOSPITAL AND HOME, LIVERPOOL.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Honorary Visiting Staff.

Consulting Surgeon, B. T. Edye, F.R.C.S.; Surgeon, L. D. Miller, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Assistant Surgeons, A. L. Webb, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. A. Lawson, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. A. Manion, M.B., Ch.M.; N. C. Newton, M.B., B.S.; Anaesthetist, R. V. Rickard, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.; Dermatologist, W. A. McDonald, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.; Urologist, R. T. Campbell, M.B., Ch.M.; Neuro-Surgeon, J. R. Tripp, M.B., B.S.; Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, H. A. J. Lister, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.

Staff.

Though staffing difficulties, as in previous years, imposed considerable handicaps, the employment of several nursing aids afforded some slight measure of assistance in the encompassing of ward duties and, with the continued employment of the earlier appointed male staff, as additional units in vacant nursing posts, it was possible for the hospital to continue fulfilling a public need by providing service in all existing wards.

Details of staff actually employed as at 31st December, 1949, are as follow:—Medical Superintendent, C. R. O'Brien, M.B., Ch.M.; Senior Medical Officer (Acting), J. J. L. McDonald, L.R.C.P.; Medical Officer, H. Gayst, M.B., Ch.M.; Manager, E. C. Barrett, J.P.; Matron (Acting), N. Hoare; Dispenser, 2 Clerks; 4 Office Assistants, Storekeeper and Assistant Storekeeper, 18 Nurses (including Aids), Chief Attendant, Deputy Chief Attendant, 35 Attendants, 27 other Male staff, 11 other Female staff. In addition, a Dental Surgeon visited the institution at fortnightly intervals but, late in the year, his attendances were increased to provide dental services for one whole day each week.

Number of Beds and Wards.

Hospital division comprising 11 wards containing 289 beds, though these figures include one ward of 28 beds not at present in use in consequence of nursing staff shortage. A re-adjustment during the year in the dormitory section increased by two the bed accommodation for inmates of the home section, which stood at 446 at the close of the year.

Admissions and Discharges.

In residence, 1st January, 1949—674. Admitted during year—2,745. Discharged—2,376. Died—362. Total remaining at 31st December, 1949—681. Average daily number resident—684. Average cost per occupied bed—£155 14s. 6d.

Summary of Ward Patients treated during 1949.

Section.	In Hospital 1–1–49.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Hospital 31–12–49.
Cancer wards	57	141	47	88	63
General wards	168	321	129	191	169
Total	225	462	176	279	232
District ward	19	1,032	957	72	22
Grand Total	244	1,494	1,133	351	254

Operations.

A total of 400 operations were performed during the year of which 290 could be classified as of a major nature.

Outpatients.

Twenty-two thousand three hundred and eight attendances were recorded during the year.

Review of Work.

Buildings.—It is pleasing to report that the construction of the new night workers' dormitory, to which reference was made in my report for the preceding year, was completed in the early part of 1949 and duly placed in commission. The location of this building, together with its appointments and facilities generally, have provided a measure of comfort much appreciated but not hitherto enjoyed by those inmates who perform duties, largely within wards, throughout the night.

The glassing-in of verandah annexes to certain wards during the year also provided additional comfort to many wheel-chair and semi-ambulatory ward patients, whilst the interior painting of "E" and "F" wards brightened immeasurably that portion of the hospital section to the great benefit of the patients housed therein.

The overhaul and repair to roofs, gutterings and downpipes throughout the main hospital and dormitory sections was also undertaken during the early part of the year, whilst general repairs to and interior painting of the gate house giving access to the main hospital section is also a work worthy of mention.

Services.—The services of the institution generally were maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition throughout the year.

The installation of additional power points, in May of 1949, within wards and the general store permitted the operation of added refrigeration units in such sections whilst the provision of improved lighting facilities in four wards and certain offices afforded much satisfaction, as was also the case in respect of the installation of electric ceiling fans, in September, 1949, in wards "M", "E" and "F".

During the year under review further work of a not unimportant character, undertaken by the Public Works Department, embraced general repairs to the stairway in the main dormitory block, restoration of fences seriously damaged by a cyclonic storm in January, 1949, and the affixing to windows, skylights, etc., of bulk storerooms of grills to provide a greater measure of security.

Entertainments.—As in past years frequent Saturday evening concerts, interspersed with mid-week entertainments of a variety character, were provided by organisations and individual parties throughout the year whilst the hitherto fortnightly cinema, altered to a weekly entertainment from 4th January, 1949, continued to find great favour among our inmate populace.

To all members of parties who have contributed in affording pleasure to our inmates grateful thanks are expressed and, in this regard, it is desired to make special mention of the Smith Family who, in addition to providing high-class entertainment on many occasions during the year also brought much cheer to the inmates in their distributions of cakes, fruit, sweets, pipes, etc.

Another pleasing and very noteworthy feature aimed at promoting a brighter Christmastide were the donations in cash made by such associations as the Australian Workers' Union, Waterside Workers' Union and the Ex-Imperial Soldiers and Sailors' Sub-Branch to inmate members and ex-members of their respective organisations during the immediate pre-Christmas period.

Farm—Dairy and Piggery.—Again this year it is necessary to record, with deep regret, that the hope earlier expressed regarding the restoration of farm lands and buildings, particularly at the piggery, to their pre-army occupation condition were not realised during this year.

Gardens and Grounds.—The grounds and gardens generally have been maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition throughout the year, the motor driven grass cutting equipment acquired during the previous year having enabled areas, hitherto overgrown with paspalum and like grasses, to be kept tidy, to present a much more orderly appearance.

Vegetable gardening activities showed a fair return notwithstanding scarcity of suitable labour and damage from heavy rains sustained by crops during the mid-winter period. Guinea pigs supplied to the microbiological laboratory and Waterfall Sanatorium for pathological purposes during the year totalled 492.

NEWINGTON STATE HOSPITAL AND HOME.

Annual Report for Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Hon. Medical Staff.

Neurologist.—Vacant.
Ophthalmic Surgeon.—Vacant.

Staff.

Medical Superintendent, J. McManamey, M.B., B.S. (Sydney); Deputy Medical Superintendent, Lottie Sharfstein, M.B., Ch.M.; Manager, Mr. L. R. McKell; Matron, Miss A. Wilson; Nurses, 70; Dispenser, 1; Senior Clerk, 1; Clerk, 1; Female Office Assistants, 2; Storekeeper, 1; Female Office Assistant in Store, 1. A Dentist visits the Instituiton fortnightly. Male staff, 36; other female staff, 31.

Admissions and Discharges.

Inmates in Institution on 1st January, 1949, 416. Admissions during year, 705. Discharges, 627. Died, 72. Remaining in Institution at 31st December, 1949, 422. Average daily number, 431.

Hospital Division Statistics.

Beds available	342
In Hospital at 1st January, 1949	223
Admissions during year	93
Discharges during year	25
Died during year	68
In Hospital at 31st December, 1949	223

RANDWICK AUXILIARY HOSPITAL.

Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

The following are the statistics summarising the work of the hospital during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1949.

Indoor Patients—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients under treatment on 31st December, 1948	61	58	119
Admitted during 1949	115	89	204
Total treated during 1949	176	147	323

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died during 1949	59	36	95
Discharged during 1949	43	31	74

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total died and discharged, 1949	102	67	169
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1949	74	80	154
Daily average number of resident patients	77	71	148
Average residence of discharged and deceased patients in days	232	483	332

Number of individuals who received outdoor treatment	90
Total number of visits made by outdoor patients	1,384

Working Inmates—	
In Institution on 31st December, 1948	12
Admitted during 1949	37
Total	49
Discharged during the year 1949	39
Remaining in Institution on 31st December, 1949	10
Daily average number	11
General daily average number including Workers	159

Operations Performed—	
Thoracoplasty	31
Phrenic Crush	115
Thoracoscopy	28
Bronchoscopy	189
Abdominal and Pelvic	5
	368
Minor operations	124
Total	492

X-Ray Department—	
X-ray Examinations	1,967
Barium	10
Screenings	189
Films used	2,524
Dental Films used	46

Staff.

Honorary Staff—		
Honorary—		
Ear, Nose, Throat Surgeon	2	
Urologist	1	
Thoracic Surgeon	2	
Dermatologist	1	
Orthopaedic Surgeon	1	
General Surgeon	1	
Consulting Physician	1	
Anaesthetist	3	
		12
Medical and Clerical—		
Medical Superintendent	1	
Medical Officer	1	
Junior Medical Officers	3	
Manager	1	
Clerks (Male)	2	
Office Assistant	1	
		9
Nursing—		
Matron	1	
Sub-Matron	1	
Tutor Home Sister	1	
Theatre Sister	1	
Nurses (Female)	66	
Nurses (Male)	19	
		89
Domestic Staff—		
Wardsmaids and Housemaids	34	
Kitchenmaids	2	
Kitchenmaid Cook	1	
Cooks	3	
Kitchenmen	2	
Seamstress	1	
		43
Miscellaneous—		
Male Cleaners — Cleaning in Wards	5	
Maintenance of grounds, etc.	5	
Steam Raising Plant	3	
Store	1	
Occupational Therapy	1	
Microbiologist	1	
Dispenser (Female)	1	
Dietitian (Female)	1	
		18
Total staff, full time, authorised for 202 patients, representing the maximum number yet under treatment	171	
Visiting Staff—		
Radiologist	1	
X-ray Technician	1	
Clergymen	2	
		4
Total		175

Staff Shortage on 31-12-1949—	
Nursing staff	23
Domestic staff	2
Dietitian	1
Dispenser	1

The staff shortages at the end of the year were less than those as at 31st December, 1948.

Appended is a statement of the shortages—

	31-12-48	31-12-49
Nursing staff	38	23
Domestic staff	16	2
Dietitian	1	1
Dispenser	1	1

The undermentioned schedule illustrates the fluctuation in the number of patients in residence since the peak year of 1942:—

Daily Average Number of Patients.	
1942	200·2
1943	194
1944	185
1945	152·69
1946	123·9
1947	107
1948	115
1949	148

WATERFALL SANATORIUM

Annual Report as at 31st December, 1949.

1. (*a*) Number of beds available on 31st December, 1949—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients	292	176	468
Working Inmates	129	19	148

	Patients.	Workers.	Total.
(*b*) Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1948	196	121	317
Admitted during 1949	284	737	1,021
Total treated during 1949	480	858	1,338
Number discharged	179	728	907
Number died	39	2	41
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1949	262	128	390
Average daily number resident	247	121	368

Average residence of discharged patients in days	29
Total cost of maintenance and treatment of Indoor Patients	(See table, p. 83.)
Average daily number of inmates resident	368
Average cost per inmate	(See table, p. 83.)
Average daily number of patients resident	247
Average cost per patient	(See table, p. 83.)
(*c*) Outpatients or individuals who received treatment	40
Total number of attendances	58

2. Staff as at 31st December, 1949—	Posts.	Actually employed.	Vacant.
Honorary Medical Staff	2	2	...
Medical Staff	5	3	2
Managerial and Clerical	3	3	...
Nursing Staff (Female)	50	27	23
Nursing Staff Attendants	23†	19	4
Male Outdoor Staff	28	21	7
Female Outdoor Staff	14	14	...

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† Includes 6 Attendants in lieu of Nurses.

DAVID BERRY HOSPITAL

Annual Report for Year Ended 31st December, 1949.

Following are the statistics summarising the activities of this hospital during the year ended 31st December, 1949.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indoor Patients—			
Patients under treatment on 31st December, 1948	6	5	11
Admitted during 1949	280	259	539
Total treated during 1949	286	264	550
Died during 1949	9	9	18
Discharged during 1949	270	250	520
Total died and discharged, 1949	279	259	538
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1949	7	5	12
Births during 1949	9	8	17
Daily average number of resident patients	8·1	5·65	13·75
Average residence of discharged and deceased patients in days	10·5	7·7	
Number of patients who received outdoor treatment	...	...	84
Total number of visits made by outdoor patients	...	...	105

Working Inmates—	
In Institution on 31st December, 1948 ...	2
Admitted during 1949 ...	1
Total	3
Discharged during 1949	1
Remaining in Institution on 31st December, 1949	2
Daily average number	2
General average number (daily) including workers	15·75

Operations Performed—	
Head, face, sinus, E.N.T.	21
Abdominal	60
Orthopaedic	9
Gyno. and curettes, etc.	26
Dental	15
General	33
Minor	52
Total	216

X-ray Department—	
Films used (including 58 dental films)	475

Standard Establishment.

Medical and Clerical—		
Medical Officer (part time)	1	
Clerk (Male)	1	
		2
Nursing—		
Matron	1	
Head Nurse	1	
Trained Nurses	6	
Assistants in Nursing	3	
		11
Attendants—		
Indoor Attendant	1	
Outdoor Attendants	2	
		3
Domestic Staff—		
Wardsmaids and Housemaids	5	
Housemaid Part-time Cook	1	
Cook	1	
Laundress	1	
		8
Total Authorised Staff		24
Staff shortages as at 31st December, 1949		
Nursing Staff		1

Throughout the year staff shortages were periodically very acute and it was necessary on occasions to limit the number of patients. However, the daily average of resident patients was a little higher than the previous year and the number of operations performed showed a marked increase on the preceding year's figures.

LEPER LAZARET.

Report on Leprosy in New South Wales for the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

On 1st January, 1949, nineteen (19) persons remained under dentention at the Lazaret.

No deaths occurred during 1949.

The total number of persons admitted since 1883, when patients were first received (though the notification of leprosy was first made compulsory and the detention of lepers provided for by law only towards the end of 1900), is 228. Distributed under nationalities, the account stands as follows at 31st December, 1949:—

	Admitted.	Readmitted.	Discharged.	Repatriated.	Died.	Remaining in at 31 Dec., 1949.
Whites, of European descent—						
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	5
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	1
Northern Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	1
England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. America	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured patients—						
New South Wales	...	...	1	...	...	6
West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	1	...	...	...	1
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	1
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somaliland—Africa	1	...	...	...	...	...

Thus the number remaining in the lazaret on 31st December, 1949, was 20 persons; 13 males and 7 females.

Appendix A shows particulars of each case under detention since the year 1912.

Every opportunity has been offered to members of the medical profession to visit the lazaret for the purpose of seeing such patients as were formerly under their care, or for study of the disease.

The following statements show the expenditure for the year, and the sources from which it has been defrayed:—

Statement showing the Working expenses of the Lazarets (for men and for women) at Little Bay for the year 1949.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	6,257	2	9
Provisions	3,102	7	10
Tobacco and comforts	301	4	2
Clothing	839	2	7
Fuel and light	411	17	7
Drugs, dressings, etc.	370	12	1
Miscellaneous	1,487	14	2
	12,770	1	2

Deduct amounts received in respect of maintenance, £3,307 14s. 4d., Nett cost, £9,462 6s. 10d.

Average number of patients resident, 19.5 being equal to an average of £485 4s. 11d. per inmate per annum in 1949.

In Lazaret on 1st January, 12 males, 7 females. Total 19. Admitted during the year, 1. Died during the year, nil. Discharged, 1. Repatriated, nil. Re-admitted, 1.

Remaining in Lazaret on 31st December, males, 13; females, 7; total, 20.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE I.—Summary of Expenditure—State Hospitals and Homes Lidcombe, Liverpool, and Newington, Waterfall Sanatorium, Strickland Convalescent Hospital, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital and David Berry Hospital for the Six Months ended, 30th June, 1949.

Head of Expenditure.	Lidcombe.	Liverpool.	Newington.	Waterfall.	Strickland.	Randwick.	David Berry.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salaries	61,571 13 8	24,991 4 4	19,701 1 2	19,295 19 6	3,208 13 5	24,856 19 11	3,381 10 1	157,007 2 1
Telegraphic	234 12 6	133 8 7	98 13 11	83 17 2	54 8 2	77 10 2	23 1 0	705 11 6
Workers' Compensation Premiums	951 0 3	326 16 6	307 14 6	413 12 9	54 2 3	468 8 0	48 0 6	2,569 14 9
Gratuities to Inmates	2,452 7 1	2,236 3 7	1,302 18 11	1,167 0 9	152 14 0	131 14 0	....	7,442 18 4
Provisions	24,702 11 4	11,412 9 1	9,755 19 0	10,290 5 0	2,955 4 8	5,856 16 8	416 14 2	65,389 19 11
Drugs, Dressings, Surgical Appliances, etc.	4,625 15 5	1,518 11 9	573 12 3	1,315 15 11	21 17 1	2,033 8 0	270 10 2	10,359 10 7
*Fuel and Lighting	3,421 19 11	1,343 1 10	1,987 8 7	2,021 17 0	276 14 2	914 1 1	117 15 3	10,082 17 10
Forage	255 5 2	86 6 2	80 3 9	68 19 5	....	38 13 1	0 15 0	530 2 7
Materials for Minor Repairs	6,342 0 1	1,525 13 6	1,000 12 11	3,376 11 8	2,681 4 0	3,968 12 10	....	18,894 15 0
Additions and Renewals to Buildings and Plant	6,175 11 9	2,550 8 1	6,157 18 11	9,407 16 9	294 10 1	2,381 3 2	496 17 6	27,464 6 3
Transport Expenditure, including Freight and Cartage	802 3 0	369 1 6	972 12 10	1,260 17 3	3 1 8	40 3 5	178 11 8	3,626 11 4
Clothing and Drapery	5,131 17 3	4,864 1 3	1,406 0 9	1,868 18 6	263 11 5	821 19 1	....	14,356 8 3
Hardware, Ironmongery and General Stores	820 16 4	650 10 9	189 8 11	306 1 6	160 17 0	488 5 8	....	2,616 0 2
Furniture	671 9 6	1,090 0 0	1,162 17 4	338 13 7	99 1 4	211 12 0	....	3,573 13 9
†Office Expenses	98 5 8	60 10 7	23 2 5	28 12 11	3 0 3	61 5 2	....	274 17 0
Farm and Garden Requisites	7 12 8	4 5 5	19 12 11	1 12 0	2 10 2	....	5 15 5	41 8 7
Sundry Expenses	2,348 17 10	194 9 4	1,779 3 8	1,510 7 11	20 1 8	716 17 0	171 19 4	6,741 16 9
	120,613 19 5	53,357 2 3	46,519 2 9	52,756 19 7	10,251 11 4	43,067 9 3	5,111 10 1	331,677 14 8
Miscellaneous (Dr.)	....	‡995 9 0	45 18 8	424 13 2	333 0 1	‡10 17 9	....	....
Miscellaneous (Cr.)	1,855 18 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	45 19 10
Gross Expenditure	118,758 0 11	54,352 11 3	46,565 1 5	53,181 12 9	10,584 11 5	43,078 7 0	5,111 10 1	331,631 14 10
Add—Stock on Hand at 1st January, 1949	15,988 5 0	10,237 13 8	10,246 0 0	5,372 5 5	1,186 13 7	2,298 1 5	461 0 0	45,789 19 1
	134,746 5 11	64,590 4 11	56,811 1 5	58,553 18 2	11,771 5 0	45,376 8 5	5,572 10 1	377,421 13 11
Deduct—								
Stock on Hand 30th June, 1949	19,622 0 0	12,099 0 0	7,692 0 0	6,812 0 0	1,098 3 7	2,710 0 0	936 0 0	50,969 3 7
Proceeds of Sales	241 19 3	166 14 4	160 6 4	233 19 2	....	7 0 0	....	809 19 1
Total Deductions	19,863 19 3	12,265 14 4	7,852 6 4	7,045 19 2	1,098 3 7	2,717 0 0	936 0 0	51,779 2 8
Total Cost of Maintenance	114,882 6 8	52,324 10 7	48,958 15 1	51,507 19 0	10,673 1 5	42,659 8 5	4,636 10 1	325,642 11 3
Average Daily Population	1,170	672	434	347	86	141	15	2,865
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average Coast per Inmate for 6 months	98 3 10	77 17 3	112 16 2	148 8 9	124 2 1	302 11 0	309 2 0	113 13 3
Contribution towards Maintenance for 6 Months, excluding Payments under H.B.S.	12,351 2 1	10,345 0 1	5,195 1 1	8,930 9 3	421 2 1	101 0 0	....	37,343 14 7
*N.S.W. Government Real Estate	918 0 0	....	141 0 0	374 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	....	957 0 0
†Government Printer (estimated figures only included)	90 0 0	59 0 0	19 0 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	33 0 0	....	227 0 0

‡ Estimated figures only.

SECTION IV.
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES FOR THE YEAR 1949.

Director.—Ernest L. Morgan, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.)

Assistant Director.—Keith H. Grieve, M.C., M.B. (Syd.).

Medical Officers.—Stanley W. M. King, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Farquhar W. Fraser, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); Stephen G. Mallarky, M.B., B.S., D.T.M.; John D. Murphy, M.B., B.S.

Senior Microbiologist.—H. V. Justelius.

Microbiologists.—L. H. Snell, A.S.T.C., A.A.C.I.; W. C. Thompson; Miss A. Playoust, B.Sc. (Syd.); A. P. Westwood, A.S.T.C. (transferred Broughton Hall on 14th September, 1949); R. Truman, A.S.T.C., A.A.C.I.; B. O'Connor, A.S.T.C.

Laboratory Assistants.—A. J. Williamson, J. Flynn, D. Croft (On study leave. Commenced part-time duty in laboratory on 28th March, 1949. Commenced full-time duty on 8th December, 1949), E. Jacob (Absent on study leave). L. F. Horton, K. Fraser, J. F. Wills (resigned 23 November, 1949), D. Brown, B. D. Hill (resigned 9th October, 1949), J. B. Jones, W. Thyer (resigned 8th September, 1949), P. Helisma (commenced duty 28th November, 1949), R. F. Taylor (commenced duty 6th December, 1949), W. A. Bronkhurst (commenced duty 19th December, 1949), B. Sinkovic (commenced duty 22nd December, 1949), F. J. Donnelly (returned from military duty 30th August, 1949).

Clerical.—Miss N. E. Seahill, Miss E. J. Starr, Miss J. E. Barrett (part-time).

Attendants.—J. W. Foster, J. Fletcher, L. Hinds, A. V. Lynch, H. J. Moseley.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present the following report on the work carried out in the microbiological laboratory during 1949.

The amount of revenue collected from charges for examinations, sale of media, etc., was £658.

The number of laboratory examinations carried out during the year, comparied with those of 1948 shows a very slight decrease, the respective figures being:—

	1948.	1949.
General Laboratory Examinations	72,455	70,780
Examination of rats for plague ..	898	1,306
	73,353	72,086

Diphtheria.

The number of swabbings examined for diphtheria bacilli in 1949 was 3,146, a slight increase on the figure for 1948, which was 2,770. The number of toxicity tests—228—showed little variation.

Typhoid and Typhus Fever.

In November several cases of typhoid fever occurred at Gilgandra. At the time of the visit of a departmental inspector, there were six cases in hospital, presumed to be suffering from typhoid fever. These cases came from three different families, each of whom obtained their milk from the same vendor. The family of the vendor comprised six people, a man and his wife, a son aged 19, a daughter aged 9, and two grand-daughters aged 7 and 6. The two grand-daughters suffered from typhoid fever in 1948, and at the time of the inspector's visit, a son of the vendor, aged 15, was one of the suspected cases in hospital. The inspector collected samples of urine and faeces in tetrathionate broth from the six members of the family. Although she denied that she had ever had typhoid fever, Salmonella Typhi was isolated from cultures of the faeces of the wife of the vendor.

Food Poisoning.

The number of specimens examined in connection with food poisoning increased from 27 in 1948 to 201 in 1949, largely on account of outbreaks of food poisoning which occurred during the year.

First Outbreak.—During October, several medical practitioners from the town of Leeton reported that cases of food poisoning had occurred following the ingestion of sardines. The remaining stocks of sardines in the town were seized and the importer was instructed not to issue further supplies from his bulk stock pending investigation.

Of the tins of sardines collected in the town some were submitted to the Government analyst for chemical examination and 24 tins were submitted to the Microbiological Laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following result:—

19 tins showed no evidence of spoilage.

3 tins gave a heavy growth of Coliform organism.

1 tin gave a hearty growth of Staphylococcus Aureus.

1 tin which was foul smelling, showed many organisms in direct smears, but gave no growth on culture media.

The contents of a number of the tins in which no evidence of spoilage was noted, were eaten by members of the staff, with no ill effects. In view of these results, a further 84 tins of sardines were obtained from the bulk stock held by the importer. Of these, 72 tins proved to be sterile and 12 tins (14 per cent.) were heavily contaminated. Of the 12 tins, five tins showed obvious swells, two tins showed doubtful swells but the contents showed obvious signs of spoilage. Three tins, which appeared normal showed obvious spoilage of contents and two tins which appeared normal in every way and showed no signs of spoilage of the contents were heavily contaminated with S. Aureus. A member of the staff who ate the contents of one of these two tins suffered an acute attack of food poisoning which came on within two hours.

The types of organism recovered from the 12 tins were in 7 instances Coliform Bacilli, in 4 instances S. Aureus and in one instance a mixture of gram positive bacilli and micrococci.

Second Outbreak.—An outbreak of gastro-enteritis, which occurred in the Ryde district in March, proved of interest bacteriologically. A number of people comprising both children and adults were thought to be infected by the ingestion of milk from a certain vendor. Samples of faeces from three of the patients were found to contain B. Morgani, but no other unusual organism. Five samples of milk were examined and from two of these B. Morgani was isolated. The milk vendor himself was then found to be ill and again B. Morgani was isolated from the faeces.

The outbreak appears, once again, to suggest the possibility that B. Morgani may be the cause of some food poisoning outbreaks.

Gonorrhcea and Syphilis.

The decrease in the number of smears examined for Gonococci still continues, the figures being for 1948—7,567 and 1949—5,166—a decrease of 2,401. Compared with ten years ago, there has been a drop of over 75 per cent. in the number of these examinations.

Serological tests carried out in 1949 in connection with syphilis and gonorrhoea numbered:—

Wassermann reactions 22,964, Kahn tests 20,467. Complement Deviation tests for gonorrhoea, 3,639.

In 1948 the respective figures were:—

Wassermann reactions 21,863, Kahn tests 20,597. Complement Deviation tests for gonorrhoea, 3,817.

The combined figures show a slight increase of 893 in the number of serological tests performed.

Malaria.

During 1949 forty-one smears were submitted for examination for malarial parasites, compared with 62 in 1948. In nine instances malarial parasites were found—Plasmodium Vivax on eight occasions and Plasmodium Falciparum on one occasion.

Milk.

Twice during the year there was an interruption in the continuity of examinations of milk samples. Firstly, towards the end of March a fortnight's interruption occurred during the installation of fluorescent lighting in the laboratory and, secondly, during June, July and August there was a period of slightly over two months when this work was interrupted by the coal strike.

As a result there was a decided decrease in both the number of samples examined for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli.

The number of samples submitted by the Milk Board for determination of bacterial content fell from 2,213 in 1948 to 1,523 in 1949 and the number of samples submitted for examination for Tubercle bacilli and Brucella abortus fell from 384 in 1948 to 319 in 1949.

Of these 319 samples, 78 were found to contain Brucella abortus and two of the samples were found to contain Tubercle bacilli.

Accommodation.

The need for additional accommodation has not been met. Until such is provided, the staff must continue to work under overcrowded conditions and any possibility of expansion of the laboratory's activities must remain in abeyance.

TABLE showing the Routine Examinations made for the various Branches of the State Department of Public Health, other Government Departments, Subsidised Hospitals, etc.

	Number of Examinations Comparative Statement.	
	1948.	1949.
Department of Public Health—		
Head Office Submissions	22,524	22,650
David Berry Hospital	37	26
Lidcombe State Hospital and Home	1,689	1,304
Liverpool State Hospital and Home	304	340
Newington State Hospital and Home	10	25
Waterfall Sanatorium	20	52
Medical Officer of Health, Metropolitan District	...	2
Medical Officer of Health, Hunter River District	1	...
Randwick Auxiliary Hospital (T.B.)	345	293
Commonwealth Government	3,988	2,584
State Departments—		
Agriculture Department	...	...
Education Department	23	82
Child Welfare Department	...	2
Government Stores Department	16	17
Milk Board	2,600	1,842
Police Department	119	109
Prisons Department	760	559
Railway Department	2	12
Miscellaneous Government Departments	27	26
Private Practitioners	12,531	12,563
Public Hospitals and Institutions (other than State Hospitals)	14,043	14,801
Mental Hospitals	7,572	8,556
Municipal and Shire Councils	356	252
Rachel Forster Hospital	5,488	4,683
Total Examinations (General)	72,455	70,780
Rats for Plague	898	1,306
	73,353	72,086

In the following statement the routine work is divided into sections to disclose the purposes for which the various examinations were made.

	Number of Examinations Comparative Statement.	
	1948.	1949.
A. MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.		
1. Of materials from diseased persons and animals—		
Actinomycosis	5	9
Brucella Abortus	19	35
Diphtheria Swabbings	2,770	3,146
Diphtheria Toxicity	219	228
Dysentery	54	29
Gonorrhoea (smears and urine)	7,567	5,166
Gonorrhoea Complement Deviation Test	3,817	3,639
Haemolytic Streptococci	283	361
Hydatids (sputa, smears, etc.)	28	4
Hydatid (Complement Deviation Test)	62	42
Leprosy (Human)	139	189
Malaria	62	41
Meningitis	6	10
Syphilis (Wassermann Reactions)	21,863	22,964
Syphilis (Kahn)	20,597	20,467
Syphilis (Spirochaetes)	687	736
Tetanus	1	5
Tinea (Monilia, etc.)	12	27
Tuberculosis	1,362	1,163
Typhoid (Widal Reaction)	47	64
Typhoid (Urine, Faeces)	110	58
Typhoid (Miscellaneous Water, Milk, etc.)	...	5
Typhus (Weil Felix)	21	14
Unclassified: "No growths" from pus, etc.	323	455
Vincent's Agina	36	70
Rat Leprosy	...	...
Glandular Fever (Paul and Bunnell)	42	46
Paratyphoid A and B	5	24
	60,137	58,997

TABLE showing the routine Examinations, etc.—*continued.*

	Number of Examinations Comparative Statement.	
	1948.	1949.
Brought Forward	60,137	58,997
2. Examinations for Anthrax—		
Human beings	3	1
Shaving Brushes, etc.	...	...
Wool	...	...
3. Examinations of Materials, etc.	7	37
Chemical Closet Contents	22	2
Disinfectants (Rideal Walker)	27	21
Feathers	...	...
Soil	22	6
Waters	323	228
Waters from swimming baths	4	33
4. Examinations of Foods for Bacterial Contamination, Bread, Ice-Cream, etc.	...	...
Milk samples submitted by the Milk Board for examination for Tubercle Bacilli and B. Abortus	384	319
Milk samples for Bacteriological count submitted by the Milk Board	2,213	1,523
5. Examinations for Food Poisoning	27	201
B. PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.		
1. Of Animals—		
Mammals	1	...
Fish	...	...
2. Of Body Fluids—		
Blood for full and differential count	1,178	1,250
Blood for sedimentation rate	11	10
Miscellaneous examinations	3	1
Blood typing	2	4
Chemical Examinations—		
Blood for Sugar	137	183
Blood for sugar tolerance	244	173
Blood for urea estimation	99	125
Blood for creatinine	7	4
Serum acid phosphatase	231	197
Blood for cholesterol	41	16
Blood for fibrin, globulin, albumen	63	81
Urines for sugar	43	48
Urines for urea	68	98
Test meal specimens	467	604
Calculus	15	8
Miscellaneous chemical examinations	384	205
Cell counts	455	392
Colloidal gold reaction	607	759
Protein, globulin and total protein	373	456
Takata ara	193	260
Chlorides	97	52
Miscellaneous cerebro spinal fluids	17	22
Faeces	161	299
Urine (General Examinations)	423	472
3. Of Tissues for Histological Examination	2,959	2,749
C. EXAMINATION OF PARASITES.		
Ecto-parasites (fleas, ticks, etc.)	2	6
Endo-parasites (round and flat worms, etc.)	85	105
Protozoa	22	11
Insects (flies, mosquitoes)	...	...
D. MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.		
Examination of exhibits for blood, seminal stains, etc.	131	122
E. EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS FOR PREPARATION OF VACCINES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.		
Preparation of autogenous vaccines from sputa, urine, acne pustules, boils, wounds and other septic conditions	342	304
Trichomonas	21	16
Lotions and mixtures	...	...
Utensil swabs	385	353
Weils disease	...	...
Miscellaneous (General)	16	25
Spermatozoa	3	2
	72,455	70,780

The following table indicates the Rats and Mice destroyed and examined at Sydney and Newcastle during the year ending 31st December, 1949.

	1949 Sydney				1949 Newcastle			
	R.R. Rattus.	*Rattus Norvegicus.*	*M. Musculus.*	Total.	*R.R. Rattus.*	*Rattus Norvegicus.*	*M. Musculus.*	Total.
January ...	15	48	...	63	1	3	...	4
February	14	25	...	39	1	1	...	2
March	30	52	...	82	...	...	...	...
April	15	39	...	54	...	...	...	...
May	67	75	1	143	...	...	...	...
June	30	55	...	85	2	1	...	3
July	46	64	...	110	...	...	...	...
August ...	63	74	26	163	...	...	...	...
September	50	74	1	125	2	5	...	7
October ...	40	63	...	103	1	3	...	4
November	57	109	...	166	...	...	...	...
December	39	114	...	153	...	...	...	...
Total ...	466	792	28	1,286	7	13	...	20

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